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Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893. No. 246

Don't

Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us

For 25 Cents

Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.

Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

We Fit the Feet and Pocket

Which is a fact that the public appreciates at all times.

Our Store is Enlarged

But not our prices. Increasing trade demands more space. Our store has a new addition 25x35 feet, which is our LADIES' DEPARTMENT, and in it can be found every line of ladies' footwear.

You Know

That a poor shoe is not worth buying and that an uncomfortable shoe is a disappointing purchase. You will find that we take great pains in fitting the feet of our customers and give them serviceable foot wear.

You Want Them — The Largest Assortment of Footwear In British Columbia ..... All Styles, Sizes and Prices..... — We Have Them

A. B. Erskine,
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

MANTLES, JACKETS, AND WATERPROOFS,
Four Cases Newest Styles Received To-Day at
THE WESTSIDE.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (With power to increase)..... £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE..... £270,000, $1,314,000
HEAD OFFICE, - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

BUY "Woonsocket" RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
The BEST Brand on the Market.

W. H. PERRY,
Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.
"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.
42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAFETY BICYCLE FOR SALE—Solid tires; good English make; almost new. Apply F. Martin, Sluggett P. O. o19-3t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government Street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. o18-tf

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at Spratt's Wharf up to noon on the 23rd inst., for repairs on schooner "Pioneer." Specifications can be seen by applying at office on Spratt's wharf.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. o19-3t

GRAND
Concert
Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DEWDNEY.
IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE
—ON—
Thursday Ev'g, Oct. 26
For the Benefit of the Funds of
THE VICTORIA LACROSSE CLUB

The Souvenirs of the championship of B. C. and Eastern tour, contributed by the citizens, will be presented to the Members of the team during the evening.

General Admission, 50c.

Seats reserved at R. Jamieson's Bookstore 25c. extra. Gallery 25c.

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

Real Estate.

Lots 120x50, $125 per lot, good land.
One acre blocks, $350 per acre, good land.
Five acre blocks, $100 per acre, close to the Station on good and level land.
Lots, $50 per lot.
Thirty acres (11 acres bottom land cleared) with fine water front, splendid investment, $100 per acre.
One hundred acres, only $25 per acre.
Good farm, sale or lease.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

German War Minister Resigns.

London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Berlin says Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Gen. von Kaltenborn Stachau, minister of war. It is probable his successor will be Gen. von Blume.

The N. P.'s Difficulties.

Milwaukee, Oct. 19.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust company yesterday afternoon began a foreclosure suit against the Northern Pacific on second general and consolidated mortgages. This company figured as one of the plaintiffs in the receivership suit, and now takes action to foreclose the mortgage it holds, which interpreted means that it desires to force the sale of the road. Judge Jenkins issued an order to consolidate the two suits, and receivers will continue to conduct the road.

New York, Oct. 19.—On Wall street lower prices were the rule at the opening of business on the stock exchange today. Prices declined 1-4 to 1 per cent. at the start, Chicago Gas leading. Subsequently there was a slight rally, and at 10.10 a.m. the market was firm.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

ENGLISH COLLIERS

Mine Owners Refuse to Adopt Old Wages Scale.

THE MEN WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY OTHER

Fifteen per Cent. Reduction Positively Rejected.

The Owners are Willing to Meet the Men—They Think Discussion of the Matter Might Do Good—There is Justice in Proposed Reduction—A New Comet Discovered.

London, Oct. 19.—The Miners' Federation at a meeting to-day decided to ignore the action of the mine owners' association, which met at Manchester yesterday. The mine owners, after refusing the offer of their employees to resume work at the old rate of wages, re-affirmed their offer to open the pits at a reduction of 15 per cent., and resolved to offer to meet the men and discuss the proposed reduction.

Beck's Splendid Benefactions.

New York, Oct. 19.—Charles Bathgate Beck, the West Farms millionaire, who died a week ago, left an estate of five or six millions. The will has not been filed, but it is understood Mr. Beck bequeaths to several legatees nearly $500,000, of which Mr. Jessup, for years Mr. Beck's right hand man, and Mrs. Jessup receive about $250,000. With one or two exceptions, the rest of the legatees receive money in lots of not over $10,000, and the residue of the estate is divided into seven parts, to be devoted to charitable purposes. The first institution mentioned is Columbia college, of the law school of which Mr. Beck was a graduate. The next million dollars is set apart to endow four law schools, to establish prizes and for the benefit of the institution proper. The Board of Presbyterian Missions is next in the list of beneficiaries, and is remembered by a gift of many thousands of dollars. The Peabody Home for Old Women, the New York hospital, the Home for Incurables and Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Suppression of Vice complete the list of beneficiaries to which shares of the residue of the other four or five millions are either given outright or left as an endowment. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also comes in for a big slice of the estate.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Society Has Sunk Into a State of Inocuous Desuetude.

New York, Oct. 19.—Communications have been sent out from this city to representative Irishmen in different parts of the country soliciting their views regarding the advisability of a conference to be held either here or in Chicago during the first week in November to consider the present standing of the Irish National League, and the desirability and necessity either of maintaining the organization or of bringing a successor based on similar lines into existence.

For over a year the National League has been sinking into what President Cleveland once described as a condition of "inocuous desuetude." Contributions to its funds have been few and far between, dissensions have arisen regarding the bona fides of Premier Gladstone in his efforts to secure a modified measure of home rule for Ireland, and the conservative and radical element of what remains of the organization are at daggers drawn.

The recent resignation of M. V. Gannon, the successor of Patrick Egan and John Fitzgerald as president of the league has tended towards bringing matters to a crisis, especially as the action of the well-known Irish-American was largely due to his refusal to lend his aid and support to the recalcitrant element which is antagonistic to Gladstone, and only a few degrees removed from what is left of O'Donovan Rossa and his dynamite policy.

Many of those prominent in Irish-American movements in this city, who by reason of their wealth have been liberal contributors to the National League exchequer, are unwilling to extend further countenance or support in a moral sense to the organization unless it places itself squarely on record as supporting Mr. Gladstone's policy and emphasizing its belief in the sincerity and political integrity of the Grand Old Man.

Grand Trunk Report.

London, Oct. 19.—In the Grand Trunk report issued to-night, the directors point out that the freight rates per ton per mile for the last half year have been the lowest on record, but a slight further reduction has been effected in the percentage of all expenses. During the half year the company has had to contend with exceptional difficulties owing to the financial stringency in the United States, the low prices offered for produce in Europe and the continuous severity of the weather. During the current half year, however, passenger traffic has developed, especially in connection with Chicago and the World's Fair, the Grand Trunk railway obtaining a greater share of the percentage of the passengers than any other line reaching Chicago from the east. Freight traffic, also, is now showing signs of renewed activity.

End of an Outlaw.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 19.—Bud Lindsay, one of the most notorious desperadoes in this section, was shot and probably fatally wounded near Jacksborough, yesterday afternoon, by J. N. McGhee, deputy United States marshal. Lindsay was one of the leaders of the Coal Creek mining trouble, and it was he who captured General Anderson, commander of the state troops, and held him prisoner until released by General Carne's command. He was for several years a deputy United States marshal and a terror to the moonshiners. He has killed three men, and was mixed up in numerous battles in the border counties of Kentucky and Tennessee.

FARWELL VS. THE QUEEN

Before the Supreme Court—Manitoba School Case.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Hayter Reed arrived here this morning and assumed his new duties in the department.

It is learned on good authority that should the Manitoba school case go against the Catholics in the supreme court an appeal will be taken to England.

In the supreme court to-day the case of Farwell v. the Queen was under consideration. This case is from British Columbia, Farwell being the owner of 1,175 acres of land in Kootenay district, granted him by the British Columbia government, and now the land is wanted for railway purposes and by the Dominion. Some of it is within the twenty-mile belt. The exchequer court gave judgment ordering that Farwell should convey the title of the land to the Dominion government. From this an appeal was taken to the supreme court. Mr. McCarthy, assisted by Mr. Hunter, Victoria, appeared for Farwell. He argued that the Dominion had no right to obtain the lands in the manner mentioned. Hogg appeared for the Dominion.

MARYLAND'S DEFIANCE.

Celebration of an Event of the Revolutionary Days.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19.—At Annapolis to-day "Peggy Stuart day" was celebrated by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution by a reception and banquet. In many other parts of the state there were similar observances. The celebrations commemorate an important historical event.

It was on July 2nd, 1774, that the citizens of Frederick county, in public meeting assembled, resolved to drink no more tea or to suffer its use in their families until the British stamp tax had been abolished. This was subsequent to the famous "tea party" in Boston harbor. On the 15th of the following October the brig Peggy Stuart arrived at Annapolis having in her cargo seventeen chests of tea. Her presence was regarded as an insult to the people, and orders were issued that the vessel and her cargo should be placed under guard until the county delegates could be notified. This alarmed the owner of the vessel, Alexander Stuart, and to allay the popular indignation he made a voluntary proposition that the tea should be carried from the brig and burned in the presence of the executive committee. This was rejected as falling short of proper satisfaction. Thereupon Mr. Stuart directed the brig to be run aground at Windmill Point, where, on the 19th of October, he set fire to the cargo with his own hand. It was an act of bold defiance to the British crown, but it vindicated the right of Maryland to stand shoulder to shoulder with her sister colonies in the struggle for independence.

With each recurring year Oct. 19th has been celebrated in Maryland as "Peggy Stuart's day."

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Pope Leo's Address to the Heads of the Church.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19.—The pope's encyclical letter on the rosary of Mary was received in this city a few days ago. It is addressed to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries in peace and communion with the holy see, and a copy has been forwarded to every archbishop and bishop in the United States, by whom it will be distributed through the dioceses. The encyclical is composed of 3,000 words in English, and was translated from the latin with great care. In it the Pope lays stress upon the advantages of the special protection of the blessed virgin, and of devotion to the most holy rosary, and deals at length with three evils with which in his opinion modern society is at present afflicted. These are forgetfulness of the future life, abhorrence of suffering and dissatisfaction with modest and laborious existence. He refers to the desire of country people for the life of large cities, where popular agitation and tumult are engendered, and greatly to be deplored, while abhorrence of suffering and forgetfulness of the life to come should be guarded against by contemplation of the example of the passion of the Saviour.

The encyclical is in some parts couched in stronger language than that usually employed by the supreme pontiff. He speaks of the fact that the number of those who "deliberately desire to shirk pain is constantly increasing," and bemoans the prevalent disturbance of the equilibrium between different classes of society, the universal disquietude, the hatred and poignant jealousies, and the flagrant violations of right that are now common. Leo combats the idea that the preoccupation of future things distinguishes the love of the earthly fatherland or is detrimental to the prosperity of the saints, and insists that, as a matter of fact, the life hope for hereafter is not of a nature to absorb men's thoughts to the extent of diverting them from the care of present things. As a matter of fact, the Savious himself, in recommending mankind to "seek first the kingdom of God," thereby intimated that mankind should not neglect the rest.

New Comet Discovered.

Kiel, Oct. 19.—Mr. Brooks, of Geneva, N.Y., has discovered a comet of the ninth magnitude with a bright tail, between Bretaloonis and Epsilon Virginis. The discovery was verified by Dr. Schorr, of Hamburg, on October 16th. The comet is small and its motion is northeast.

The Warimoo Coming.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 19.—The Canadian-Australian line steamship Warimoo started from Sydney last evening, the 18th instant, for Victoria.

MELLO'S NEXT STEP

Establishment of a Provisional Government

IN OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT PEIXOTO

He Will Demand for It Recognition of the Powers.

Rebel Squadrons Ready for Action—Prest. Peixoto's Government Disclaims Responsibility for Damage Done—Columbian Minister of the Interior May be Shot as a Traitor.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 19.—The revolutionary party, under Admiral Mello, will abolish the provisional government at Desterro. A general plan of government will be arranged and a programme for offensive and defensive attacks will be mapped out. The leaders hope to obtain recognition from foreign powers.

President Peixoto's government has declared that it will not be responsible for damage or losses to natives or foreigners residing in Brazil caused by the revolutionary forces, or by the government troops in their attempt to suppress the rebellion. It is reported that the government of Santa Catarina has declared its separation from the republic until President Peixoto resigns.

The rebel cruiser Sequndo de Setembro, which was sunk recently near Para de Grande, has been floated. She will be repaired under protection of the guns of Admiral Mello's fleet.

A Buenos Ayres cable says: The government forts bombarded Port Villagaynon yesterday, lodging 40 shells. The rebel fleet refrained from taking part in the battle. Villagaynon contains 700 men.

Colombia, Oct. 19.—Haites Adelfi, minister of the interior, it has been discovered, was connected with a plot to overthrow the government. He has been imprisoned and will probably be shot as a traitor.

WASHINGTON'S HESSIANS.

Unveiling of a Monument Commemorating Their Capture.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 19.—The capital of what historians, or some of them, have dubbed, "the foreign state," is ablaze with patriotism to-day in honor of the dedication of the battle monument that has been erected in commemoration of the capture of the Hessians by George Washington, on the day following Christmas, 1776. The city is handsomely decorated in honor of the event. It is one of the greatest days ever known in New Jersey. For two days back regular and special trains have been loaded with visitors from near and far, and it is estimated that fully 50,000 strangers were added to the regular population of Trenton by daylight this morning.

Detachments of state troops from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania participated in the parade that preceded the ceremony proper. Pennsylvania was represented by a brigade of the National Guard, together with the city troops from Philadelphia; Conecticut by the governor's Foot Guards in the uniform of the old Continental soldiery.

The ceremonies at the monument consisted of speeches, vocal and instrumental music. A tablet representing Washington crossing the Delaware was unveiled by Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania. The tablet representing the surrender in the apple orchard was unveiled by Gov. Morris of Connecticut. Gov. Russell of Massachusetts unveiled the bronze Marblehead fisherman, which stands at one side of the entrance to the monument, while Gov. Flower of New York withdrew the drapery from the tablet descriptive of Col. Hamilton's battery opening the fight. Between each unveiling patriotic songs were rendered by a chorus of 1,000 school children. The monument rises to a height of 150 feet above the street level, and is surmounted by a statue of Washington, the gift of New York. Below the statue is an observatory, which is reached by an electric elevator. The foundation is of concrete, 19 feet deep, and the entire monument weighs in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 pounds. Its entire cost was $60,000, of which one-half was voted by congress, a fourth came from the state of New Jersey, while individual subscribers made up the balance. This evening a banquet will be tendered to the distinguished guests from Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut.

Lynched Then Riddled.

Somerville, Ga., Oct. 19.—The two negroes, Bill Richards and Jim Dickson, who were taken from the jail here last night, were hanged to a tree not far form the jail and their bodies riddled with bullets.

An Arkansas Tragedy.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 19.—Particulars of the assassination near Star City of Col. James McGee, one of the wealthiest citizens of Pine Bluff, are to hand. Dr. Scott, an overseer on a plantation of Col. McGee's, is suspected of the crime. The two men were at variance over a law suit. It is said Scott met Col. McGee on the road, demanded satisfaction, and being refused, shot him dead.

Urgency of the Cable.

London, Oct. 19.—The stranding of the Australian and Canadian Pacific steamship Miowera at the entrance of Honolulu harbor, and the long delay in learning the cause of her detention, resulted in much anxiety to friends in England as to the safety of her passengers and mails, is the occasion for another article in the Times to-day urging the necessity of the immediate laying of the proposed cable between Australia and Canada. The Times says the disaster to the Miowera is a striking proof of the desirability of the proposed cable with the least possible delay.

DUNRAVEN'S VIEWS.

He Still Thinks His Boat Had a Chance to Win.

New York, Oct. 18.—Through H. Maitland Kersey, Lord Dunraven, who sailed to-day for England, made the following statement regarding his views of the recent international race, and his intentions about the Valkyrie for the future: "The first race, which ought to have been to windward and back, were reaches. On the first day the Valkyrie had a fluke and came out ahead. On the second the Vigilant had a fluke and came out ahead, winning the first race. The first day's race was void, the second was won by the Vigilant. That made a vast difference in the contest for the cup; but the merits of either boat were not determined. Looking at it from that point of view, the first and second races should not be considered in judging the merits of the ships. In the third race the Valkyrie was fairly beaten, but was out of trim and had not enough ballast. In our desire to conform to the 85 feet we sacrificed too much. We need not have been so sacrificing, for the Vigilant was practically 87 feet long and we should have increased the length of our boat. This would have helped us much. Further, we were greatly interfered with by steamers, not being able to sail the Valkyrie at times as we wanted to sail her. But the Vigilant would have won any way. It is my opinion, however, that had not been for this the difference in the time at the close would not have been so great as it was. The fourth day's race was a single reef breeze race, and I think the Valkyrie would have fairly won the race if our two spinnakers had held out. This was very unfortunate for us, and it was very singular, too. Such an accident seldom happens. In fact, I have not known it to happen in England. As a total result, I don't don't consider that the relative merits of the two boats have been determined. I shall leave the Valkyrie over here, with the intention of racing her next spring in America, if I can make arrangements for yacht races. I understand quite a number of cups were not raced for this year. For these I will try. The course from here to Marble Head is most excellent, and the Valkyrie, I think, would do more than well on it. I have been asked if five out of seven races would not be fairer in the matter of the contest for the cup. To be sure, the element of chance would be lessened in five out of seven races; but I consider this of insufficient importance. To refer to the recent races again, I think the majority of them should be to windward and back. Only one race complied with that condition, and that was the last one. But nobody was at fault. Permit me also to say that I was never over confident, although I thought the Valkyrie had a good chance, and think so still."

RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

Nothing Too Good for the Representatives of Czar.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Yesterday at the French capital was a general holiday, and from early dawn people in holiday attire crowded the streets. They came from the country and from other cities in special trains. The streets were almost embowered with decorations, in which the Russian and French colors commingled. The windows, balconies, housetops and even the chimneys along which the Russians passed, were black with sight-seers. The Russian naval officers arrived by train from Toulon at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. A throng estimated at 100,000 was gathered around the depot, while every street leading to the military club, where the Russians were entertained, was packed. As the Russians appeared and entered their carriages the great throng set up the shout of "Vive la Russie!" Admiral Avellan and the officers accompanying him stood up in the carriages and replied with shouts of "Vive la France!"

Only with the utmost difficulty were the police enabled to keep the thoroughfares on the way to the club clear enough to admit of the carriages passing at a slow walk. At times French enthusiasm was worked up to such a pitch that the Russians looked alarmed at the cheering masses, surging forward, burst through the military line gathered close about them. The Russians appeared thoroughly tired out by the series of entertainments at Toulon. Admiral Avellan made a brief response to the address of welcome presented him at the station by the president of the council, expressing pleasure at being chosen to return the visit of Admiral Gervais to St. Petersburg, and closing with compliments to France and Frenchmen.

Admiral Avellan and his officers had no sooner entered the military club than the tremendous roars of cheering which swept over the Place d'Opera compelled them to reappear upon the balcony, where, in reply to the greeting of the vast multitude below, the Russian admiral and his staff waved their caps in the air and cried "Vive la France." This caused a climax in the excitement, and if the people were wildly enthusiastic before these words fell from the Russian admiral's lips, they were fairly mad with excitement when they heard them.

President Carnot conferred on Admiral Avellan the decoration of a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. Other officers were also decorated. The Russians drove to the Palais Elysee in the afternoon, and on the way there the same enthusiastic scenes were witnessed. Some of the people hissed from the British embassy, but the demonstration was soon suppressed. Upon arriving at the Elysee the Russian Admiral and staff were received with military honor and presented to President Carnot by Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador. President Carnot was surrounded by the officers of his military household, and after having greeted the visitors, turned to the Russian ambassador and said: "I thank you for presenting to me the officers of the Russian squadron. I am happy to-day to be able to renew the greetings in person which was extended to them at Toulon on my behalf."

The President then turned to the Russian visitors and said: "You have already heard, Messieurs, at Toulon the expression of goodwill of the French government and also that of the people of the districts through which you have passed, and throughout the nation you will everywhere meet with the same sincere cordial welcome. The ties of friendship which have been drawn closer by the touching demonstrations of which our fleet was the object at Cronstadt, are growing stronger every day. The loyal interchange of our feelings and friendship will be an inspiration to all who have at heart the benefit of peace, confidence and security. The great emperor who sent you, and whom I greet from this place, entrusted you with an exalted mission, which you have worthily carried out. I bid you, therefore, welcome."

Admiral Avellan replied to President Carnot, thanking the French president for the courtesies extended to himself and officers while on French soil. The Russians then visited the ministry of the interior, ministry of war, ministry of marine and other important buildings of a similar nature, including in the tour the senate and chamber of deputies. At the chamber of deputies the Russians were welcomed by Vice-President Casimir, who, addressing Admiral Avellan, declared that the deputies fully appreciated the honor paid them by Admiral Avellan and his officers in visiting the chamber and expressed happiness at having been associated with the sentiments which caused the hearts of Russians and Frenchmen to beat in unison on the occasion never to be forgotten. The Vice-President added: "We address, with the entire nation, our respectful homage to the Czar and our sympathy to the Russian nation, army and navy."

The vast concourse of people around the buildings immediately closed behind the carriages occupied by the Russian officers, until the crush was so great that the vehicles were carried forward by the throng amid deafening cheering, men, women and children running beside the carriages and grasping the hands of the Russian officers, who often rose from their seats, waved their hats and shouted, "Vive nos bon amis les Francais!" To these Russian cheers the crowds replied by cries of "Vive nos bons amis les Russes!" Altogether the scene was unprecedented, unless exceptions be made in favor of the extraordinary scene witnessed at Toulon. In the evening all the prominent buildings of the city were illuminated, while all over the city there were extravagant displays of illuminations.

The Russian officers were at night tendered a banquet at the Elysee palace, President Carnot presided. The Russian officers wore their new Legion of Honor decorations, which greatly pleased the Frenchmen who attended the banquet. President Carnot toasted the Czar, Czarina, the Russian navy and the entire Russian nation. Baron von Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, responded to President Carnot's toast, thanking him for the felicitous words and cordial welcome he extended to the Russian sailors, closing with the cry, "Vive le President de la Republique Francaise." At this remark of the Russian ambassador there was tremendous cheering. A ball followed the banquet.

President Humbert, of the municipal council, has received telegrams of congratulation from the mayors of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Riga and other cities, thanking him for the cordial manner in which the Russian sailors were received in Paris.

The Ensanguined Under Garment.

Washington, Oct. 17.—In the house the bloody shirt was waved for a time this morning, when the bill removing the necessity for affirmative proof of loyalty of pensioners of wars previous to the civil war was called up. Mr. Burrows claimed it would repeal the section barring from pensions all who engaged in the rebellion. Col. Oates denied this, and said it only affected a few survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars. "Call the hell hounds off the track of the Union soldiers," vehemently said Burrows, "before you restore men who were false to the Union to the pension rolls." (Republican applause). Continuing, Mr. Burrows protested that he expected these statutes would be wiped out; that a majority would reassert the doctrine of state rights, and confederates would be restored to and Union soldiers stricken from the pension rolls. Col. Oates said he fought four years for what he believed was right, but now he was devoted to the Union and would shed more blood in its defence than Mr. Burrows ever did. He suggested that the bill be modified to exclude present pensioners. The modification was accepted and the bill passed.

Senator Hill Scolded.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The session of the senate to-day lasted from 10 a. m. until 5.15 p. m., when another recess was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The main object of the recesses instead of regular adjournments is to cut off the time for morning business, which may be extended to two hours. That is so much time saved for debate on the repeal bill. But the debate to-day, like that of yesterday, did not touch the bill at all. It progressed first on Mr. Dolph's motion to amend the journals of Monday, which, after a couple of hours, was laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 3, and then on a like motion by Mr. Teller, because his own name did not appear in the journal, he having been present at a roll call and not having answered. The principal speeches of the day were made by Senators Morgan (Democrat, Alabama), Teller (Republican, Colorado), Daniel (Democrat, Virginia), and Mills (Democrat, Texas), but there were many interesting and exciting interlocutory statements during the delivery of these speeches. Mr. Morgan was more than usually bitter in his attacks upon Mr. Hill (Democrat), whom he spoke of as an astute politician who would fly back and forth like a weaver's shuttle, and again as one of those who rose to the surface like bubbles on a stagnant pool and exploded, leaving only mephitic odors. Mr. Hill took no notice of the attack upon him, but afterwards got into a colloquy with Senator Daniel, in which he declared with much emphasis (the remark being received with great applause) that if the presiding officer agreed with him, the bill would pass in spite of all obstructions.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

A Chinese American Consul.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The information given by Captain Johnson, of the Pacific Mail steamship City of New York, which has just arrived in San Francisco, that the United States consul and vice-consul at Amoy are not as that post and that a Chinese subject is acting as consul, is verified at the state department. J. Hampton Hoge of Virginia was appointed consul at Amoy on May 10th last, and when the incumbent of the office, Dr. Edward Bridge of Philadelphia received notice that Mr. Hoge would succeed him he waited a reasonable time and then returned to the United States. The vice-consul also came home, leaving Tsui Chin Chung, the duly appointed interpreter of the consulate, who is regularly borne on the state department pay rolls, at a salary of $1,000 a year, in charge of the consulate. For some reason Mr. Hoge allowed the thirty days given to him to depart to his post to slip by without showing any desire to sail for Amoy. Then he applied for and received an extension of this time, and the last heard of him at the state department was that he would leave his home for Amoy on October 6. In the meantime Tsui Chin Chung, as ranking consulate official, holds forth there as the representative of the United States.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph

Modern Architecture.

"It is refreshing to one that has occasion to go about the city much," said a citizen, "to see the vast improvement that has been made in the appearance of buildings. Architects who formerly put in courses of stone of a contrasting color and in other ways made violent contrasts upon the faces of buildings have now happily dropped these ways, and one may see almost anywhere new buildings that are harmonious in shades of a single color; whole buildings in yellow or in red or in brown that are delightful to the eye and restful to the brain. And one sees these buildings not only in the more pretentious and showy parts of the city, but in the tenement districts and everywhere. To be sure, some of the tenements of the new fashions in color are rather over-ornamented in design, but there are others whose exteriors only give solid comfort to the senses. There are now so many commercial buildings that are so beautiful that one might expect those who do business within them all to be poets and to make out bills for codfish and other merchandise in blank verse; and altogether there never was a time when architecture held its head so high and wore so smiling a face."—New York Sun.

Mrs Annie W. Jordan

N 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rush of blood to the head, numb spells and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering. She could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and are perfect in every respect.

The Ideal Food for Infants!

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

(Registered.)

MILK GRANULES.

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk.

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, re-action, taste and appearance with mother's milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. Tins by

The JOHNSON FLUID BEEF Co.

MONTREAL.

Hanna & Taylor

Successors to Lockhart & Co.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

NELSON, B. C.

(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 42 Third street, Victoria. a7m29

EVERY Family Student School Library S-H-O-U-L-D Own a Dictionary.

Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE INTERNATIONAL. NEW FROM COVER TO COVER. IS THE ONE TO BUY.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED. Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.

Sold by all Booksellers.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

☞Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.

☞Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and full particulars.

British Columbia Board of Trade

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, having intimated to the Board that he will be in Victoria about the 27th instant, it is requested that the different Trades, Industries and others interested take such steps as they may deem necessary to appoint delegates to meet him and represent their views regarding the Customs Tariff of the Dominion.

The rooms of the Board will be open daily between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., on and after the 15th instant, and delegates and others as above indicated, whether members of the Board or not, are cordially invited to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for organization and arrangements.

F. ELWORTHY,
Secretary.

oc12-12t

NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th. W B ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

sept21-td

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP FORMOSA,
Capt. Kain, from Liverpool.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.

B. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

o3

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a ratification of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY,
JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

o9-1m

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.

1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.

acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $350; easy terms.

50 acres of good Land, 2 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.

100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.

100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000 good terms.

99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm $4,800.

200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.

63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O. under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $400 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.

Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.

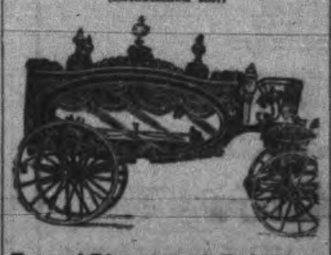
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. 1731-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Rock containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

a29

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Fan dora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C

NO. 205.

BY-LAW

To Amend No. 170, The Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, and No. 178, a By-Law to Amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1 Section eleven of the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, and section seven of a by-law No. 178, to amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, are hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following shall be read:

11. All work rendered necessary for the purpose of the Municipal Corporation creating a public street by opening a new street or by the widening or extending of an existing public street and the grading or macadamizing or paving or sidewalking of the public street thus created and any work necessary for the purpose of paving a public street which has been taken charge of by the Municipal Corporation expending public money thereon shall be deemed to be a work of local improvement and the estimated cost and expense connected with such work shall be assessed, levied, and collected by means of a special rate for local improvement upon the real property benefitted thereby and the City Engineer and the Assessor shall except as is provided for in sections 9 and 14 of the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, as amended by this by-law, ascertain and determine the cost of such improvement or work per foot frontage of all real property fronting or abutting upon the street or place wherein or whereon such improvement or work is proposed to be made or done:

Provided that in any case where the owner of real property constructs a paved sidewalk upon a public street along and in front of his premises, the Corporation may pay to such owner as a portion of the cost thereof a sum of money out of the general revenue equal to the cost of a plank sidewalk covering such space so paved, provided a requisition is first approved and a warrant issued authorising the payment to be made.

Sec. 2 Section 14 of the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following shall be read:

14. When the local improvement shall consist of any of the work referred to in section 1 of this by-law, and it shall seem to the said engineer and the said assessor inequitable to charge the whole of the cost of the improvement on the lands fronting thereon, the said engineer and the assessor shall report and recommend as to what lands are benefited by such works or improvements and the proportion in which the cost thereof shall be assessed against the land so benefited.

Sec. 3. Section 19 of the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This by-law may be cited as the "Local Improvement By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1892."

Passed the Municipal Council the 2nd day of October, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 9th day of October, 1893.

(L.S.)

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 9th day of October, A.D. 1893, and all persons are herbey required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NO. 206.

BY-LAW

To amend No. (146) 31, the "Street By-Law."

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. All works in connection with the public streets of the Corporation of the City of Victoria which are not defined to be a work or works of local improvement and provided to be done by and under the provisions of the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, and amending by-laws, may be done and performed by the said Corporation and the cost thereof defrayed out of the general revenue thereof.

Sec. 2. Sections 3, 4 and 7 of the Street By-Law, No. (146) 31, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This by-law may be cited as the "Street By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1893, No. 3.

Passed the Municipal Council the 2nd day of October, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 9th day of October, 1893.

(L.S.)

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 9th day of October, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited,

AND

In the matter of the Winding Up Act and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that an order to wind up the business of the said company was on the 13th day of October inst., made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. A. F. Scaife has been appointed provisional liquidator of the estate and effects of the company and notice is hereby given to the creditors, contributories, shareholder or members of the said company that an application will be made to a Court of the Supreme Court at the Supreme Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, on Friday, the 27th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the appointment of Mr. A. F. Scaife as the sole liquidator of the estate and effects of the said company.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

Dated at Victoria, 13 Oct., 1893. o13-2w

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

Saturday, October 21, 1893, at 2 p.m.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.

AT THE VICTORIA MARBLE WORKS,

135 Douglas street, Victoria.

By the instructions of the bill of sale border a large assortment of unfinished and finished marbles, consisting of

Headstones, Monuments, Tablets, Mantels, Etc.

Will be sold by auction on the day, time and place above mentioned, unless previously sold by PRIVATE TENDER.

All tenders to be posted to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 20th.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. DUBOIS MASON,
Five Sisters Block, Victoria,
o18-3t Solicitor for the Vendor.

PILGRIMS OF THE DESERT.

The Crowds Who Yearly Visit the Holy City of Mohammed.

The great feast is over; so, too, the sacrificial hecatombs of slaughtered sheep which ten thousand pilgrims annually bring to the same spot in the neighborhood of the Holy City, where their blood moistens the thirsty sand to a considerable depth, to be rapidly decomposed by the glowing heat, constituting a fertile soil for the propagation of the cholera, which, in spite of all quarantine precautions, almost invariably forces its unwelcome company on the homeward-bound Mecca pilgrims. Gleefully the cunning Meccan—they are for the most part a cunning and unholy people these dwellers of the "Holy City"—counts the gains which he has won from the guileless devotees. These entry on the return journey, many of them with very mixed feelings. One has made provision only for the outward journey; another has entered too freely into the festivities; a third class—and these by no means the least numerous—had calculated on profits at this annual world-pilgrimage and miscalculated; but all depart with the unswerving confidence on divine aid, so characteristic of the Moslem, and which enables him, at all times, to convey the impression of cheerful contentment. Official and private telegrams—for it goes without saying that holy Mecca has been brought into telegraphic communication with the world—announce to the loved ones in Cairo, Damascus, Constantinople, Delhi, that the pilgrim's face is turned homeward.

Many are the preparations to give the returning pilgrims a suitable reception, and those who return are welcomed with all honor and eclat. There is one body which all classes of the people turn out to greet with enthusiasm. This is the Mahmal, the great pyrmidal wooden framework, mounted on a camel, which, with its beautifully embroidered hangings, is regarded as the official representative of the Egyptian government in the pilgrim caravans. Its reception is regarded as a religious duty. On the outward journey to Mecca these costly hangings are concealed in the inside of the framework. They are sent annually to the City of the Prophet to cover the Kaaba—the holies of holies in the temple. On the return journey the framework is empty and bare, but it still stands as the symbol of imperial dignity, reverently escorted by high dignitaries and a troop of soldiers. Along with it comes, also, the official caravan, the great body of the pilgrims, mostly such as have not the means to pay the railway fare from Suez to the port of embarkation of the Mahmal.

The people turn out from Cairo to meet the expected train, assembling at a spot between Bab en-nasr—the gate of entrance to the city—and the tombs of the caliphs. Here assemble traders of all sorts, with innumerable members of the middle and lower classes to greet their returning friends and relatives, and among them no lack of the vagabonds and thieves so numerous in the joyous, sunny south. The whole scene is full of life and motion. The sun burns fiercely; the air is heavy with dust raised by the trampling of the assembled multitudes as they press forward to meet the advancing caravan. Every now and then a fierce gust of wind raises freely volumes of dust; the lean, thin robes of the slightly-clad multitudes flutter in all directions, and the bearers of the heavy banners, inscribed with pious texts, reel to and fro like drunken men. But all this fails to mar the enjoyment. As little do the merry-makers concern themselves with any thought of the fearful disease which the pilgrims perhaps bring in their train. They gape, they chatter, they chaffer, making, if not a pleasant and odorous, at least an animated and interesting picture.

The Mecca pilgrim, especially he who makes the whole journey by land, has many hardships to submit to, but he is a member of a great community, in whose numbers he finds protection and many advantages from the interchange of trifling services. The caravan, too, is under the protection of a government which however weak it may be would love all credit in its own country if it failed to bring home its pilgrim horde in safety. It is different with the poor devil who for a miserable pittance has undertaken the transport of a cargo of some merchandise to some distant desert region. There is no one to protect him from the attacks of robber hordes; his course is far from these frequented highways of commerce, broken at intervals with government stations with their castles, their wells and sentinels. These carriers are thrown entirely on their own resources, and as their members all belong to the same class, the same tribe the journey is monotonous, and the silence broken only by the interchange of words dealing with their most immediate necessities. In winter, in the rainy season, the scene is changed; the desert, or rather the steppe, then puts on its coat of verdure; luxurious grasses spring from the rain-moistened soil, and gay flowers deck the bright carpet of green almost immediately after the first heavy downfall. All nature teems with life. The Nomads, who have spent the summer and autumn in higher regions, or in the neighborhood of streams on the edge of the desert, now march into it and pitch their tents, leaving their cattle to revel in the luxuriant fodder. Water is plentiful, and the son of the desert enjoys here for a time an abundance of all the essentials of life. This is for him the joyous season of the year, but it is of short duration. Almost at the beginning of May the fierce sun sheds down its parching rays, and ere long the deadly sirocco commences its work of destruction. The herbage is withered, the wells dry up, the watering places are converted into bogs, and the sea of the desert has vanished to his summer camping-grounds. Such is now the scene presented to the unfortunate wayfarers who invade its stillness in search of profit. These desert carriers are not like the sons of the desert who come and go as they list. One sees that at first glance at the camels which in place of the tents and domestic utensils of the Arabs are laden with compact boxes of uniform size, designed for the carriage of merchandise on camel back. These poor people belong to one of those tribes in a transition state between the nomads and the settlers, and occupy themselves principally in the transport of merchandise between the principal settled regions adjoining the desert.

Weary is the way, and grievous often the suffering from thirst in this parched region of the simoon, but camels and men toil silently on, the latter remembering their fare in Allah, in whose hand all the regions of the north and south repose.

A Modern Adventuress.

M. Bourget lately wrote a novel, of which the heroine is an adventuress, known as the Countess Stenio, whose wickedness is so phenomenal that when it comes to the knowledge of her daughter the young lady commits suicide. Critics have complained that such a creation was unnatural, but a genuine type of Mme. Stenio has lately appeared in the flesh, and, what is most curious, though Europe was her battle-ground, she is an American.

Her real name is Amelia Heires, but she had figured in her early youth on the operatic stage under the name of Mme. Chionie and when an alias was necessary to carry out her plots she revived her stage cognomen. She operated partly in London and partly in Paris, in both of which cities she maintained splendid establishments and entertained the fast set among the nobility and the plutocracy. Her chief source of income appeared to be derived from the blackmail of persons—men or women—whom she beguiled into behavior which would not bear the light; but another branch of her business was luring rich old men into engaging themselves in marriage to her, and settling with them for a round sum under threats of a suit for breach of promise. According to the reports, these pursuits yielded enormous profits. One gentleman, who is described as "standing very near a throne," is said to have paid her $35,000 hush money. Others were let off more cheaply, but in fast society, where she became known, a man who listened to her sirene voice was regarded as having been let off easily when her acquaintance only cost him a thousand pounds or so.

Her latest enterprise was suing an aged and enormously wealthy baronet for breach of promise—a revival of the Sharon case. She failed in her suit, but Sir Charles Russell, who conducted the baronet's case laid before the police of London and Paris the evidence he had collected regarding her career, and the authorities felt that she must be suppressed. The difficulty was that she had supplied herself with such ample stores of ammunition in the shape of letters and the affidavits of her accomplices that it was extremely dangerous to drive her to bay. A trial might involve a scandal, besmirching some of the highest names of France and England, a scandal in comparison with which the baccarat affair would seem a zephyr and the Panama revelations a mere bit of gossip.

The police laid their plans shrewdly. They collected evidence which would insure Mme. Chionie's conviction by a jury of a crime which is punishable by many years' imprisonment. This, with admirable candor, they laid before the lady, informing her at the same time that she was under surveillance, and that escape was impossible. Then they offered her a compromise. She must either stand her trial on this evidence, with every prospect of spending her last years in jail, or she must surrender every particle of documentary evidence in her possession, sign a confession of the various games which she had played, and leave England and France, not to return. Haires-Chionie was rich; she was over 40; she was perhaps weary of the long battle she had fought with the world; she accepted the terms offered her by the police, packed her trunk and left England.

Whither did she go? It is odds she returned to her native country. The chances are two to one that she has enriched the United States with her presence. She may be in New York; she may be in Washington; but in both places the police will have received full accounts of her from European confreres, and if she becomes obtrusive she will be likely to receive unexpected and unpleasant domiciliary visits. Chicago, perhaps, would be a safer and happier hunting ground. By taking a new name and a fine suite of rooms at a fashionable hotel, and by spending money freely she might get into society there and might resume operations in a field which though not virgin is still fruitful; and should any of her entanglements prove unsatisfactory she could easily get a divorce and go elsewhere.

The Bank of the Boer.

The unsophisticated Boer is not such a long way behind the shrewd Californian, after all, says the Moon, of Johannesburg; in fact, it may be doubted whether he is not a little ahead of him in one or two respects. The shrewd Californian, for instance, waits until a financial panic lends fear for instability and insecurity to the banking institutions of the country, and then, and then only, rushes in a state of great alarm to withdraw his savings and deposit them instead in some iron-bound repository of which he alone possesses the key. The unsophisticated Boer gets ahead of him on this proposition. He doesn't wait to lock his stable door till the rumors of neighboring horse thefts become unpleasantly close. He sails right ahead on the "No Banks" ticket, and comes out safe whatever happens. His wagon box, his horsehair mattress, his wife's hose—white, usually, with broad red stripes—are good enough for him in the banking line, and silver question and gold scare affect him not. Curious it is to reflect, however, that despite the apparent insecurity of the Boer's strong box and the unprotected state of his homestead in the daytime, he is rarely, if ever, robbed. Perhaps the unsophisticated Boer is not such a guileless youth as we take him to be—and he can shoot.

Assafoetida a Flavoring.

When good friends get to telling gastronomical tales one hears the legend of the mythical cook who lived in a mythical town and was famed far and near for his wonderful beefsteaks. Long was his secret sought but in vain. Neither was he to be cajoled by his friends when in his occasional cups, nor even yet when in amorous mood by the kitchen beauty whose chin he chuckled. Samson was proof!

Nor did spying do any good. At that critical moment when the unsullied steak was removed from above the glowing charcoal and laid upon the dish to receive its baptism of salt, pepper and butter which gives it so much of its expression, the foxy cook removed himself from view. Like the Boston ice cream man whose familiar used to announce that his master was in his atelier tinting water ices, this other chef used to retire to his private room with each individual platter.

The beefsteak he carried with him was rare and fine, no doubt, tender, toothsome and delicious. But it was as chips and dust to what came forth—even as the lion's head before the honey found lodging there. Over it men licked their ends chops and women sighed in lady-like fashion.

Finally, in the course of time the chef died, leaving a will, the recipe as it were of his last wishes. And as a precious legacy he left to his friend a bottle of that drug of all drugs which smell to heaven, a bottle of assafoetida. The man was stunned at first, the only use he had ever known for the stuff being to cure children of fits and rub on fish bait.

A little experimenting proved to him, however, that his friend had really given him the secret of his success which had made his fortune.

But this man had a wife who talked not wisely, but too much, and the result was that soon everybody had heard that rubbing a beefsteak platter with assafoetida was all that was necessary to render it superlatively good. Modern cooks know even more yet. At one of Mrs. Rorer's last lectures in New York, says the Herald, she hesitated perceptibly while distating the recipe for her delicious lobster Columbus.

"I know I may expect a groan from the bottom of all your hearts, but really this dish will be twice as fine if you will only have the courage to add a penknife's point of powdered assafoetida. It smells horribly, I know, but there is nothing that gives such a flavor to made dishes."

"Do you ever use it on beefsteak?" asked a pupil.

"Indeed I do! And isn't it delicious! I never dare to put it into my books, when I find an audience that can appreciate it I always give them the benefit of my experience. You will find assafoetida in my recipe for catsup, for women are used to putting little messes into catsup and pickles that they would never think of putting into anything directly for the table. I always give those other recipes privately to those who ask for them."

Teaching Children to Read.

A writer in The Housekeeper says: Our children are pretty much what we make them. In some cases certain traits are hereditary, but with proper care we may to a certain extent overcome this.

Reading is one of the best ways of gaining knowledge. A boy who loves to read is very seldom a bad boy, unless he gets to reading a bad class of literature, and it is the parents' business to see what he reads and select for him before he is old enough to do so himself. If he reads only good books till he is old enough to select, he will be very likely to select good books.

I have two boys. I was very much distressed when they were about 7 and 9 years of age, to observe that they had absolutely no taste for books at all. They had no ambition to become good readers and a book had no attractions. The eldest seemed rather worse than the other. When he went to school his father took him by hand, for the first few days, with a rod in the other. At school he was a miserable scholar: his only idea seemed how to avoid study.

We did every way until we were well nigh discouraged. At last we adopted the following plan with success. He was a great lover of birds and animals of all kinds. I bought a book of short stories about domestic animals and birds, taking care that they were about such as he particularly liked, and selecting a book with a few big words, I gave him the book and told him I thought there were some pictures in it he would like. They attracted his attention and he asked about the stories, but I put him off till he was very anxious to hear them.

I then told him I would read the book to him first myself, and I would give it to him for his own when he had read it to me aloud, I telling him all the big words. This seemed to please him and we began. I took care to stop reading before he got tired, and in this way he became very much interested in it. When he began the book on his own account he took great delight in telling his papa each day how much he had read and what he had read about. When his birthday arrived I had another for him. We did the same with his brother and encouraged them to read one another's books. Each Christmas or birthday brought one, and sometimes two or three books, and now, after four years, one can scarcely believe the number of books they have read.

There are papers that aid one a great deal. There is nothing nicer than to have a good paper come addressed in their own name; it seems so much more their own. Of course, this is little expense, to buy six or eight books a year; but when I see boys younger than mine out on the streets till 9 o'clock at night, while mine are at home quietly reading some good book, I think the money is well spent.

Mothers, in selecting your own reading matter don't forget the children. If there is a good story in the children's department of the paper, call their attention to it, and they will soon be interested in books.

Life is Misery.

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills.

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Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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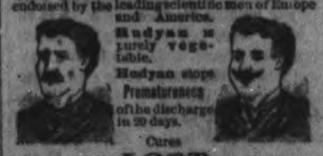
Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



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Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by One Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

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FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1893, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa, and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Oct6-tf Assignees.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque

FORMOSA

From Liverpool.

WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o3

TO CAPITALISTS

Silks and Teas.

FOR SALE—The undersigned will dispose of a business connection with China and Japan for $5000 cash.

C. F. MOORE,
Corner Clarke and Taunton Streets, Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C. s21-1m

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To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send, post-paid, by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

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Your Name.....

Your Address, No. ..... Street

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Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

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No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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ARCHITECT,
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Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Dougherty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

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jy22 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON,
1-19 octtfu s. E. of R. A.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 2,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. R. PETERSON,
oct9 K. of R. & S.

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Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
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Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Shaw Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anæsthetic. my17-d-w

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AMUSEMENTS.

A SALE OF WORK
In aid of the funds of ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, will be held in the
Temperance Hall, Pandora Street,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
October. 18 and 19.
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bazaar will be opened on Wednesday by the Lord Bishop at 3 p.m.
High Tea on Wednesday, 6 to 8—25c.
Lunch on Thursday, 12 to 2—25c.
Grand concert on Thursday Evening—25c.
o17-2t

The Hospital Ball
The third annual ball in aid of the funds of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will be held at the
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, FORT STREET,
ON
Wednesday, October 25, 1893
PATRONS:
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
Admiral Stevenson, C.B.
Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier of British Columbia.
His Worship Mayor Beaven.
Tickets—Five dollars (not transferable) may be obtained from the Ladies' Committee and the Directors of the Hospital or from Messrs. Hibben & Co., and Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell.
H. M. YATES,
Oct 13. Secretary.

GRAND
LECTURE AND CONCERT
A Lecture under the auspices of the Y.P. S.C.E., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will be given by
MISS AGNES DEANS CAMERON
In the Institute Hall on Tuesday, 24th October. The subject of the Lecture will be
"A Visit to the World's Fair."
Illustrated by lime light. As the views chosen are different from any hitherto exhibited in Victoria the Lecture will be interesting. A musical programme will likewise be given, the songs being rendered during the evening by leading vocalists, including—
Madame Laird, Mr. W. E. Buck and Mr Clement Rowlands.
Senator McInnes will occupy the chair.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. E. N. Hibben, Lombard & Co., Watt & Ward, music store, R. Jamieson, Kerr & Begg, Government street, and C. H. Bowes, Johnson street. o14-td

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A first-class tailoress. B. C. Steam Dye Works. Apply 142 Johnson street, between 8 and 9 a.m. o18-tf

WANTED—Position in grocery as clerk or driver by steady married man aged 30, good penman, could help with books. Salary in groceries. J. R. Times office. o18-3

A YOUNG MAN, age 19, wishes a situation in a store or to drive delivery. Apply H. N., Times office. o18-2t

WANTED—Ranchman with horses and ploughs, to whom a 400-acre cleared farm with buildings will be let on shares; security required and given. G. R., Times Office. Oct. 17-1w

FOR SALE—A five-roomed house; bath and pantry; on Pembroke street; easy terms. Apply No. 8 Cedar Hill Road. o16-1w

WANTED—A partner with small capital. Apply 72 Fort street. Oct. 16-5t.

FOR SALE—Two lots in Victoria West. Enquire at Half Way House. o14-1m

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

FOR SALE—5000 acres fertile land at Matsqui Prairie, in blocks of 40 acres each, at $35 to $40 per acre. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

FOR SALE—Two storey house, 5 rooms, on Francis Avenue, convenient to Saanich Road car line. Price reduced to $900, payable $100 cash and balance to suit purchaser. Also Improved Farm near McPherson's Station, on any terms, at $1200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

WANTED—Tenant for a small cottage and over an acre of land inside city limits; excellent chance, rent $7.50 per month. Apply 30 Broad street. o21m

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct1-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. s27-tf

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. s27-tf

TO LET, Chatham street, House with 8 rooms, bath with hot and cold water, closet inside house. House warmed by hot air. Rent, $17.50. Apply R. R. Bayne, 50 1-2 Govt. St. s21-tf

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Burnes, Burnes House. s11-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

Ask for
'GRANBY'
Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Whitney's Views.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Hon. W. C. Whitney viewed the beauties of the fair yesterday and expressed himself overwhelmed. To the surprise that he was considered a presidential possibility in some quarters, Whitney said: "I am entirely out of politics and would not for an instant entertain the idea." He gave it as his opinion that President Cleveland would not accept a compromise in the fight for the repeal of the silver purchase act, but would insist on unconditional repeal. "Senatorial courtesy," said Mr. Whitney, "must give way to the popular demand for immediate action."

Sale of Ladies' Jackets and Cloaks.
Positively no offer within 50 per cent. of cost will be refused. Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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The Daily Times.

THE FRANCHISE.

The franchise question quite frequently takes up the attention of various eastern contemporaries, a circumstance which gives some hope of a satisfactory settlement. The Conservative Hamilton Spectator approvingly quotes the following remarks from the Liberal Dundas Banner: "Why not do away with both the Dominion and provincial franchises, adopt manhood suffrage, by which every male person over twenty-one years of age shall be entitled to a vote on registering his name say two weeks or a month before an election, and apply the same franchise to all the provinces of the Dominion? To manhood suffrage we are bound to come. It is the last logical step in the stairs which our legislators have been ascending. Sweep away all the technical qualifications by which the franchise is now surrounded, make every Canadian over twenty-one equal with his fellow electors, no matter in what part of the Dominion he lives, and let the legislators of the country all be elected by electors standing on the same base, instead of some provinces having a broad basis for the franchise and others a narrow one. It is absurd that there should be different qualifications in each province for voters who elect representatives to an assembly common to all. We are told that the Ontario franchise is practically manhood suffrage. So it is. But why not adopt manhood suffrage by doing away with the qualifications in regard to farmers' sons, income, rent, and such things, and bluntly providing that every free man who had been a resident for six months and was 21 years of age should be entitled to vote at all parliamentary elections?" We beg leave to join with the Spectator in approval of these views. It is time that Canadians should give up their antiquated methods of enfranchising and enrolling voters and adopt a simple and cheap system such as the Banner proposes. British Columbia, we believe, is in the lead in this respect; it has had in force for many years a system giving manhood suffrage and easy registration. It differs from the proposals of the Banner in that it requires twelve months' residence in the province and two months' residence in the electoral district; and it provides that the voter may be registered at any time he chooses by lodging the required information with the "collector" for his district. If all the other provinces were to adopt a similarly liberal and simple system there would be no excuse for the Dominion parliament keeping in force its cumbrous, expensive and absurd franchise act. We by all means wish our contemporaries a full measure of success in their efforts to secure a reform in this direction.

A few days ago the Marquis of Lorne said in an article contributed to the Pall Mall Gazette: "Few people understand that Canada, and with her Australia and the Cape, pay their own way. We pay nothing for these great children of ours. They pay their British governors, their armies, collect their own customs and excise, frame their own budgets, determine their own tariffs. 'Canada First,' and 'Australia First,' and 'South Africa First,' is their motto if it comes to any question between themselves and us. And why not? Can we wonder at it? They would be un-English if they did not 'stand up for themselves.' It cannot be too often repeated that it is very doubtful if the balance of advantage in connection with the old country be not largely against them. The Cape and Australia have nothing to fear from foreign attack, and could 'swing free' of us without a second thought. Canada does not like to be engulfed in the United States, and so we 'have a pull on her' in this respect. The mutual understanding to help each other in case of war tells more severely on the poorer and younger countries. The protection afforded to Britain against the use of the countless colonial ports for the outfit of Alabamas by the connection is immense." We respectfully submit that the Marquis of Lorne is a "traitor," and that he is badly in need of a castigation from the Colonist.

Being an advocate of protection, the Montreal Star is anxious that the government which holds power by protection should keep in favor with the country. Therefore it is somewhat significant to find the Star talking in this way: "It seems on the whole to have been unfortunate that it was decided to hold the tariff interviews with the farmers in secret. A distrust in the wholesome and frank honesty of the affair has been created; the party journals do not at all agree in their respective versions of the proceedings; and there has grown up an impression that the tour of the controllers was undertaken, not so much to learn the wants of the farmers as to convince them that they are really all right as it is. Nothing worse for all concerned could get noised abroad than this latter notion. It was not a supplementary stumping tour that the people needed. Delegates of the Patrons of Industry and other organizations of the farmers were appointed, not to hear the controllers, but to be heard by them. It was also a mistake to put the farmers off with a brace of controllers, who have no seat at the cabinet council table, when a superfluity of full-fledged ministers were picnicking about the country. The manufacturers and the importers were not thus treated, and the farmers can hardly be thought to be afflicted with blindness in these matters."

The Patrons of Industry in Ontario are attacking the Mowat government on account of its "centralization" practices, which means that they believe that the government has taken to itself too much power of appointing outside officials. The Mail seems to have constituted itself the champion of the Patrons, having commenced a crusade against Sir Oliver's administration on this line. What would the Mail and the Patrons do if they had to live under the Davie government?

The Pacific Cable.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—The following interview referring to the Pacific cable scheme appears in to-night's Star: "We are," said Mr. Hosmer, the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph this morning to a Star reporter, "naturally intensely interested in the agitation that is prevailing in England and the Australian colonies over the proposed Pacific cable. We contend that the C. P. R. telegraph with its Atlantic cable connection, can be made to form the cheapest and quickest route for telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australasia, and believe that the growing commerce of the Pacific Ocean demands that this cable should be laid, and are satisfied that it will be by someone, within a very short time. Cheaper and quicker telegraphic communication would prove here, as it has done elsewhere, one of the most important factors in diverting a large share of the Australian commerce via Canada to the United States and Great Britain." Mr. Hosmer went on to state that the Canadian government and most of the other colonial governments interested had for some years been willing to contribute their share of the subsidies required, but the main difficulty has been to interest the Imperial government. They have, however, been very much agitated within the past few months over the fact that the government of France had granted a very liberal subsidy to a cable connecting Queensland and New Caledonia, which section this company claims will form an important link in the main cable to Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Miowera Disaster.

A Victoria gentleman who is familiar with the harbor lines of Honolulu in speaking of the Miowera disaster this morning said "I do not see how the steamship could have struck the reef. In the city proper are displayed two lights green and red, one on the level and the other on an eminence. Once in the channel an incoming vessel has only to keep the two lights in line and she cannot go wrong. The entrance is between two coral reefs and the channel is narrow, being only wide enough to admit of the passing of two vessels at the narrowest point."

The local office of the C. P. R. has not been apprised of any late developments in the case.

A Former Victorian's Success.

Dr. Richard Broderick and Miss N. Broderick arrived from San Francisco last evening on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Broderick of this city. Dr. Broderick has received the commission of surgeon in the United States navy and leaves in the morning to report for duty at the Brooklyn navy yard. His sister accompanies him. Dr. Broderick is well known in Victoria, having resided here for many years, and his Victoria friends were to-day congratulating him on his success. He passed the necessary examinations with very high honors.

—The steamer City of Puebla passed Otter Point at 2.20 this afternoon.

—A valuable gift of underclothing, boots and shoes has been made to the Home for the Aged and Infirm by Lenz & Leiser, Turner, Beeton & Co., Hudson Bay Co., T. B. Pearson & Co., Ames, Holden & Co. Mr. Leiser, who interested himself in the comfort of the old men, called the attention of the needs of the home to the others who have given so generously.

—Julia, Klootchman, was found drunk on the street this afternoon. Robert Kelly, who supplied the whiskey, was also run in. Jimmy Chickens was arrested by Constable Carroll in the Indian reserve with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket. Jimmy was asked who supplied the intoxicant. He told Jailor Mitten that if he gave the information it would not help him any. The man who gave him the liquor would be put in jail and he also would be kept there.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

CRICKET.

ONE MORE FOR AUSTRALIA.

Detroit, Oct. 18.—The weather was beautiful to-day for the commencement of the cricket match between the D. A. C. team of eleven men and the all Australia team of twelve men. The match took place in the grounds of the Detroit Athletic club. The attendance was small in the morning, but increased somewhat in the afternoon. The ground was wet and the crease a hard one to batsmen. Notwithstanding this fact, Captain Dodds, on winning the toss, decided to send his men to bat. In the afternoon the crease had dried somewhat, and favored the batsmen. Play began promptly at 11 o'clock, with Jenner and Macpherson at the bat. Jenner was cleverly stumped by Blackham in a few minutes. The Deltas seemed to be afraid of their opponents or over anxious, and the wickets fell rapidly. The fielding of the Australians was remarkable, the field being a "stone wall," through which it was next to impossible for the Deltas' batsmen to hit safely. Cunningham made a phenomenal catch of Kinney's long drive that looked to be good for six. Only two of the Detroit batsmen reached double figures. The D. A. C. team were all out for 74 at 2.40, and at 2.47 the Australians went to bat with Lyons and Bannerman up. The Detroit team were as nervous in the field as they had been at the bat, and their fumbles proved very costly. After Lyons had scored five, Jenner dropped a fly. Kinney gave him another life at 21, and Halt dropped a fly from his bat at 45. Lyons succumbed to the first ball bowled by Kinney, being clean bowled. On the second ball Bannerman put up an easy one that was gathered in. Lyons in his score of 47 made five drives for 4. Trott did some terrific hitting, putting the ball over the fence twice for six runs. For the Deltas, Todd, Kinney and Kessler did fine work in the field. A remarkable circumstance is that Kinney had a hand in all the five Australian kickets taken, fielding the ball on which Gregory was run out. Stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock, with Bruce and Graham still at the bat. The Deltas scored 74 in their first innings, the Australians making for four wickets 151.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY AT ESQUIMALT.

The first fifteen of the Victoria club will play a return match with the navy at the canteen grounds to-morrow. The Victoria team is as follows: Pettigrew, back; Foulkes, Langley and McCullough, three-quarter backs; Ackland and Dr. Watt, half-backs; H. F. M. Jones (captain), Fraser, L. Crease, Wollaston, Warden, Bowker, A. Crease, Drummond and Gibson, forwards; Rawlinson, reserve. They will hold their final practice at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NAVY WINS ASSOCIATION GAME.

The gun-room officers of H. M. S. Royal Arthur again defeated Victoria college yesterday afternoon by three goals to one. At half time both teams had a goal. After half time the navy scored two. On Wednesday next the college will meet a team from H. M. S. Garnet.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' and children's mantles and cloaks are going begging.

American Bankers' Convention

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The second and closing day of the nineteenth annual convention of the American bankers' association was opened with prayer by Rev. Thos. Hall. The first paper on the programme dealt with the panic in Australia and the United States, and was represented by Hon. Jos. C. Hendrix, president of the Union National Bank of New York. He dwelt upon the fact that in sections of the country which were most fertile financial heresy was most prolific, legislation was inimical to banking and money lenders, the bank failures had been largest. A lengthy and able paper on elastic currency was presented by Hon. Horace White of New York. Sidney Sherwood, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, gave a resume of the Bankers' Association, its origin, work and prospects. Other papers were read by Hon. E. C. Leech of New York, who took for his subject "The Silver Question Related to Appreciation of Gold," and one by Geo. E. Leighton of St. Louis on "The One Need of Conscientious Currency Reform."

At Russell & McDonald's,
Children's jackets at less than half price.

Choked by a Sponge.

Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 19.—Patrick Kanaley, of Jordon, aged 50, died at St. Joseph's hospital in this city last evening in a peculiar manner. He was undergoing amputation of the left leg above the ankle, when an attendant was instructed to clear out his throat, which had filled with mucous and was interfering with his breathing. The sponge used got loose from its fastening, and Kanaley drew it down into his throat with the next inspiration. Tracheotomy was performed and the sponge finally recovered, but the man was dead.

At Russell & McDonald's
Any price accepted for the equarter jackets in all the latest styles.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Anderson came over from Portland yesterday.

R. L. Cawston came down from the Interior last evening.

Hon. Justice Crease returned from the Mainland last night.

Robert McManus, of the Wellington Advocate, is in the city.

Wm. K. Leighton came down from Nanaimo on the noon train.

E. W. Ruff, of the Northern Pacific, went to Vancouver this morning.

Johann Wulffsohn, D. McGillivray and John W. Gatter, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Wm. F. Turner and wife, of Sprague, and C. F. Bentzer, of Copenhagen, are at the Victoria.

Col. Elliott, Semenos; J. A. Thompson, and A. J. McNurter, Wellington, are at the Oriental.

H. J. Lawrence and wife, of Port Hope, and G. B. Nagle, of Revelstoke, are registered at the Driard.

Purser W. R. Curtis, of the Steamer City of Topeka, is back from the east and will rejoin the ship on the Sound.

W. C. Mitchell, Spokane; J. W. Cofran, San Francisco, and John S. Clute, Jr., of Westminster, registered at the Driard last evening.

Simon Marks and Eli Marks, of San Francisco, are at the Driard. They lived in Victoria in the early sixties and are visiting old acquaintances.

Carbonized
—Seal Teeth
Something entirely new. Come and see them at PENNOCK & LOWES Next Spencer's.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Montreal Star editorially commenting on the fact that the first link in the proposed Pacific cable has fallen into the hands of a French company, which is backed by the French government, pertinently asks why the British government has refused to do what France has done. The Star says that since 1886 the Imperially government was repeatedly urged to assist this undertaking, but so far they have treated the subject with total indifference, and it is only now that the French government has taken it up that the Imperial government pays attention to it. The increasing business on the Pacific Ocean demands quicker and cheaper cable communication between British Columbia and Australia.

The eight-year-old daughter of Jacob Stump, Toronto, dropped dead. The cause of death is attributed to the formation of a clot of blood on the brain, induced by violent exercise with a skipping rope.

Sir C. H. Tupper has formally called the attention of the Governor-in-Council to the services rendered by the following Canadian gentlemen connected with the Behring Sea case: Dr. G. M. Dawson, Joseph Pope, Hon. W. Hamley, Victoria; Collector Milne, Victoria; J. M. Macoun, of the Geological survey; A. P. Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and R. N. Venning, C. F. Winter and W. C. Gordon, of the fisheries department. Parliament will be asked to recognize their services in a substantial manner.

Jewelers' sweepings and photographers' waste, being certain forms of gold and silver, have been placed on the free list when imported for use by Canadian refiners.

W. F. Luxton, late of the Winnipeg Free Press, has completed arrangements for establishing a new daily in Winnipeg, in opposition to the local government.

Hon. E. Blake, M. P., leaves for England in November to resume his parliamentary labor.

It is stated at Ottawa that the Kingfisher, the fastest sailing vessel ever engaged in the Atlantic fisheries protection service, will leave for British Columbia to engage in sealing next year, as soon as her charter with the Dominion government expires.

An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the admission free of poll tax of the children of Mr. Bert Lee, a Chinese electrician to the Ottawa Electric railway, on furnishing the necessary identification papers from the Chinese government.

The district of Sudbury, with three or four large furnaces in operation, is now in a position to produce a daily output of 12 or 15 tons of nickel contained in of nickeliferous matter or about 4500 or 5000 tons per year.

The project to build a new bridge for the accommodation of the Grand Trunk, Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads at Niagara Falls, is being still discussed.

W. F. Luxton, late of the Winnipeg Free Press, called to see the Spectator's model newspaper printing establishment yesterday. The reason for the inspection is that Mr. Luxton proposes to start a new paper in Winnipeg. Mr. Luxton knows how to make a newspaper; he is perfectly honest in his opinions, and while, being mortal, he may occasionally err, he advocates what he believes to be right with an aggressive persistence which tells upon the public. The mild-mannered gentleman who is now running the Free Press will imagine an earthquake has struck him when Mr. Luxton gets his new paper in the field.—Hamilton Spectator.

At the request of the general mission board of the Methodist church the general superintendent, Rev. Dr. Carman, has prepared an article on the church's position towards prohibition to be read by the ministers in all churches at an early date. This step has been taken in view of the forthcoming plebiscite.

The tonnage of sailing vessels arriving at the port of Quebec, to load lumber this season shows a decline of 280,874 tons to 165,764 tons as compared with last year. In ocean-going steam tonnage arriving there has been a slight increase.

The Fenelon Falls postoffice was burglarized. The safe was blown open and stamps and cash to the amount of $400 taken. The robbers escaped on a hand car.

The South Simcoe Patrons of Industry have nominated T. W. Lennox, reeve of Essa township, their candidate for the Commons at the next general election.

A Hamilton paper states that Ald. A. D. Stewart has been selected as the Protestant Protective Association's candidate for mayor.

Parasitic bronchitis has been found in the lungs of calves near Kingston. The disease, which is contagious, has not heretofore been known in that section.

Word has reached Toronto that a few days ago at Collins' Inlet, a lumbering village on the Georgian Bay, two shantymen quarrelled over the ownership of a certain article when one of them seized an axe and split the other's head open. The report, which gives no names, says that the wounded man is dying and that his assailant has not yet been arrested.

N. H. Fox, H. Stacy, Alfred H. Colbert, W. H. Bissell and H. Platt, all of whom are alleged to have been connected with a gift enterprise, having its headquarters in Toronto, were charged in the police court there on information laid by Assistant Postoffice Inspector Burnham with using the mails for the transmission and delivery of circulars concerning schemes devised and intended to defraud the public.

See What
$6.75, $7 and $7.50 will buy in a lady's stylish Jacket at the Lonsdowne House, Yates street.

Between disease and the many cheap preparations which are palmed off under the name of blood purifiers, take your chance with disease, until you can procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the only reliable blood purifier. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

OUR IDEA

In advertising is to form a direct connection in your mind between Drugs, Prescriptions, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., and

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The bridge on the Burnside road has been temporarily closed to traffic.

—The meeting of the Victoria Theatre company called for yesterday has been postponed a week.

—Bishop Perrin will shortly deliver a lecture at St. John's church on the subject of Recreation.

—Customs officers at Seattle seized 20 pounds of opium Tuesday night. It reached Seattle by way of Sumas.

—The ladies of the Centennial Methodist church will shortly give a cobweb social. This is a new attraction in the line of socials.

—The services at St. Mary's, Metchosin, will be resumed on Sunday next. The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven will conduct the services.

—The new Protestant Orphans' Home is nearing completion. The directors expect to take it over from the contractors in about a week.

—The 64-pounder from C battery has been placed in the market hall for the use of the militiamen. The gun with carriage weighs 9,500 pounds.

—The Daughters of England will meet next Thursday night, not to-night, as at first announced, on account of the bazaar at St. Barnabas church.

—The congregation of St. Saviour's, Victoria West, will at a meeting next week discuss the building of a school house. The synod has approved of the proposal.

—The lacrosse club concert is to be held on the 26th instant. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney will be present and present the souvenirs to the members of the team.

—The steamer Grandholm takes 1,000 cases of fruit to England to-day, the largest single consignment from the province. The Okell & Morris Co. are the shippers.

—Sanitary Officer Murray has been dispatched by Dr. John Duncan, acting health officer, on a tour of inspection of all city laundries, Chinese and white. A careful inspection of every operation is to be made by this painstaking official.

—A number of Victorians went out to Saanich to-day to attend the agricultural show. To-morrow, however, will be the big day, there being a programme of horse racing and other sporting events. A ball will be held to-morrow evening.

—J. P. McConnell, who recently resigned the leadership of the choir of Centennial Methodist church, was surprised last evening by the members of the choir at his home on Third street and presented with a very fine easy chair.

—Bishop Perrin preached at St. James' church harvest home festival last night. The church was decorated in a very attractive manner. A number of the clergy were also in attendance. The services will be repeated next Sunday morning and evening.

—J. H. Coblentz, who became quite well known in Victoria during his three years' connection with the customs service of Puget Sound, has been made warden of the Washington penitentiary at Walla Walla. Coblentz will no doubt preserve order among the convicts.

—The funeral of the late Father Mandart took place from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral this morning. Mass was celebrated at 8 o'clock, a large number of the congregation attending. The remains were taken to Saanich for interment. Quite a number of carriages followed.

—The officers of the flagship Royal Arthur gave a ball in the rail loft of the navy yard last night. There were quite a number present. Dancing was indulged in till the small hours. The Royal Arthur orchestra was in attendance. The Victoria visitors were brought home by special cars.

—The ladies' auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital are sparing no pains to make their annual ball, in aid of the hospital, still more successful than those previously held. They met yesterday to make final arrangements and early next week they will commence decorating Assembly hall for the affair.

—The entertainment furnished by the Victoria Athletic club last night was fairly well patronized and a first-class programme was provided. G. C. Rett and Arthur Thrill gave an exhibition with the gloves. F. P. Jeune entertained with feats with the dumbbells and Indian clubs. The springboard act was a lively exercise and the horizontal bar performances of Messrs. Mellish, Young, Bowles and Oliver was exceedingly good. The athletic exhibition concluded, the floor of Philharmonic hall was cleared and a social dance indulged in.

—Letts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—There will be a meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church this evening to consider business of importance.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—The case of the robbery of the seal skins from the sealing schooner Ocean Belle comes up again in the provincial police court Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Thomas Sing the Chinese missionary, arrived in Tacoma in charge of Deputy Marshal Shanahan, of Chicago, and was held in $500 bail to appear before the U. S. court on Tuesday for violation of the Geary act.

—The directors of the board of trade building association met this morning and discussed matters relative to the Merchants' Exchange club. They will do all in their power to make the club a success.

—The pilot commissioners have decided that the grounding of the schooner William Bowden was not caused by negligence or want of judgment on the part of Pilot Buchnam, who was in charge. His certificate has therefore been returned to him.

—A. C. Flummerfelt, honorary president of the James Bay Athletic Association, has kindly agreed to be present at and preside at the club's smoking concert at the Clarence Hotel on Saturday night. A list of those who are to assist in the entertainment will be given later in the week.

—A horse belonging to Mr. Ashley of Esquimalt was killed last night by a street car. The horse, attracted by the bright headlight, jumped in front of the car. It was the first time Mr. Ashley had let his horse loose at night. Other people, however, do it continually, and cause the motormeers much trouble.

—The Canadian Pacific, to meet the Union Pacific westbound rate from the Missouri river points to Portland of $65.50, has announced a rate of $50 to Puget Sound points and $65 by San Francisco by the Soo line, taking effect on Friday. An Associated Press telegram from St. Paul announcing this cut says other roads will probably follow suit.

—Moran Bros. & Co., of Seattle will make an attempt to raise the San Pedro. An arrangement has been made with the owners of the wrecked vessel. Preliminary arrangements are being made today. The wrecking apparatus will be brought over from the Sound. Powerful pumps will be used. The pumps, it is calculated, will displace 20 tons of water a minute.

—A large boiler of a capacity to meet all requirements is being put in at the Leander baths to-day. The baths will be closed to-night and opened again to-morrow evening. The water was up to 72 degrees to-day, but the patrons of the bath still call for more. The new boiler, Mr. Mesher expects, will raise the temperature to 85 degrees and keep it there. There will then be no necessity of going to Harrison Hot Springs.

—Lizzie Howel, of Seattle, says her husband, Lewis Howel, who deserted her and is in British Columbia, has sued for a divorce. The facts are as follows: Lizzie Howel married Lewis Howel in Pennsylvania 23 years ago and came to Washington with him 12 years ago. On January 11, 1891, she alleges, he abandoned her and has never returned from British Columbia, where he went on a mining trip. They have two grown sons and a daughter 3 years old. There is no community property.

—Quick action on the part of a motorneer on one of the N. E. T. & L. Company's cars this morning saved the life of a little girl who in her childish way ran in front of an Oak Bay car. The car was coming up Johnson street and was nearing Government street when the child ran in front of it. Although but a few feet from the child the motorneer stopped the car and reversed it so quickly that the child was not injured in the least. If half a second had been lost the wheels of the car would have passed over the child.

—In the police court to-day Chew Bow was charged with theft of goods from Dr. Powell's house. Prisoner was arrested yesterday on suspicion. Bow was employed by Dr. Powell. Remanded till Saturday. Joseph Wilson had four klootchmen in his cabin last night drunk; $50 or three months. A summons has been issued against J. H. Gaerdes, selling liquor on Sunday. It came out in evidence in the Cadman case that liquor was obtained by Cadman from the Jubilee saloon, of which Gaerdes is proprietor. Case called and continued till Friday.

—The boy Ramous, charged with the theft of a $125 diamond ring from Gus Varrelman, was arraigned in the police court this morning. Police Magistrate Macrae held the preliminary hearing. The evidence given was substantially the same as at the trial of Edward Currier, who was tried in the supreme court and acquitted of the charge of the theft of the diamond for which Ramous is now held. The evidence of the prosecution was taken and Ramous was bound over to the upper court. Mr. Walls appeared for him and reserved defence. A document which may figure in the case was found on young Ramous when arrested. It was the dates of receiving the clothes and the finding of the diamond.

RESPECTFUL GRAVITY.

Hon. Davie Awakens no Enthusiasm—A Brutal Prize Fight.

Vancouver, Oct. 19.—The number of city voters is practically the same as last year.

The old established firm of Bell-Irving & Patterson has dissolved partnership, Mr. Bell-Irving continuing.

There was a big attendance at Ladner's fair yesterday. Hon. J. H. Turner opened it. Hon. Mr. Davie spoke later in the day to a crowd who listened with respectful gravity. A banquet in the evening was largely attended.

Ed. Cuff, San Francisco, and Reid, Winnipeg, fought with four ounce gloves yesterday morning at the Gladstone inn. It was to be for eight rounds and $50, but in the seventh round Cuff put his man to sleep with a Sullivan swing in the neck.

New Westminster and Vancouver play lacrosse on Saturday.

BAILIFFS DO BATTLE.

Rival Tipstaffs Fall Foul—Financial Pressure Severely Felt.

Nanaimo, Oct. 19.—The fancy bazaar in the opera house yesterday in aid of St. Alban's church was the most conspicuously patronized event held in the city for a long period. The decorations were superb, and to help the attraction an art gallery was added to it. To the latter some of the best artists in Victoria contributed, and their contributions brought a higher figure than those supplied by local talent, although quite a number among the latter were spoken highly of. The sales all round were very good, and the untiring ladies' committee did their utmost in their endeavors to please. Refreshments were provided and in the evening a select concert was given by members of the church, assisted by the Diamond City orchestra. The bazaar is said to be a financial success.

T. P. Davies is financially embarrassed, and on Tuesday evening two bailiffs were sent to take possession and a fight ensued between them. The baliff employed on behalf of Lenz & Leiser triumphd. Many express regret for the unfavorable turn in business that has overtaken Tom (as he is familiarly called) and hope that suitable arrangements will be brought about to enable him to resume his business.

It is announced this morning that one of the leading hotels is in financial difficulties and that another large one will need a big sum to keep the bailiff from the premises.

The social in Wallace street Methodist church last evening was pleasing and much enjoyed by the audience.

Mayor Haslam and Dr. Praeger will receive the members of the B. C. association on their arrival here on Saturday and conduct them to the rifle ranges.

How to Keep Moths Out.

To keep moths out of your last year's mantle, give it away and buy a new one at Russell & McDonald's.

If That Lady

Will call again at the Lansdowne House on Yates street she can see the very shape asked for as Partridge had a new lot of felt hats in by to-day's express.

Marine

The steamship Crown of England is due at Nanaimo from the Sound. John Rosenfeld and Sons have chartered her for a year to carry coal.

The steamship Tacoma is due about Wednesday next. She has a big cargo of freight.

The steamship Empress of Japan is due here on Tuesday next. She has a full cargo of freight, 20 saloon passengers, 50 steerage passengers for Victoria, 50 for Vancouver, 100 for the Sound and 75 for overland points.

Changed the Name.

The local fire underwriters at yesterday afternoon's meeting decided to hold the annual meetings the second week after September 30th, the close of the insurance year. The name of the organization was changed from the British Columbia to the Victoria Board of Fire Underwriters. There was some discussion over a proposal to bring saw mills under the operation of the board's tariff. The matter was referred to the provincial board. The provincial board, it was thought, should attend only to risks outside of towns where there are local boards. The annual report showed that during the insurance year ending September 30 claims amounting to $25,000 had been paid in Victoria and vicinity.

St. Barnabas' Bazaar.

The bazaar in aid of St. Barnabas church being conducted in Temperance hall closes to-night. The attendance this afternoon was very satisfactory and the bazaar will certainly prove a financial success. The stalls are in charge of these ladies: Mrs. Bayne Cuthbert and Miss Williams; ladies' working party, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Ward; girls' friendly sail, Miss Wood and members; flower stall, Miss Crawford; candy stall, Miss Creech and Miss F. Smith; refreshments, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Emery, Misses Cole, Cameron and Blake. Among those who will assist in the entertainment this evening are: Miss Sharp, Mrs. Janion, Miss Twiss, Miss Lipscombe, Messrs. S. A. Roberts, Keith, Bridgman, Wollaston and Rhodes.

The Poultry Show.

The second weekly show of the Poultry club took place last night and the increase in entries and attendance was very gratifying to the promoters. Seven Plymouth rocks were judged by scoring, which is now the recognized method of determining both the practical and fancy value of fowl, and the interesting process was keenly watched by the spectators. The judge gave his reasons for each cut as he made it and carefully pointed out the good and bad points of the bird in each section. J. Grahame's pullet, 91 1-2, took first; B. B. Moore's pullet, 90, took second; B. B. Moore's cockerel, 88 1-2, 3rd. In Pekin ducks, R. Merritt took all prizes with his well known Champion strain. His May hatched birds weighing 7 1-2 and 8 pounds, which are still growing, were well worth seeing. Next week Cochins and Aylesbury ducks will be shown, and keen competition is promised, especially in the classes for young Cochins.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

NEW MILLINERY

.....AT.....

SPENCER'S ARCADE

French Hats and Bonnets,

As well as a few from New York, just to hand by express, and will be shown on Monday. Also a choice lot of

New Birds and Wings.

A Case Ladies' English Tweed Walking Hats and Caps.
Boys' Reefer Coats and Sailor Suits.

D. SPENCER, Government Street.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Nuns' Veiling
For Evening Wear
New French Crepons
For Evening Wear
New Silks
For Evening Wear
New Henriettas
For Evening Wear
New Silk Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Kid Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Hosiery (Lisle Thread)
For Evening Wear

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN....
Dress Goods
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Opera Cloaks,
Etc., Etc.

Newest Shades in Full Variety suitable for Evening Wear.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.
Will be opened to the public on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th
at noon. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.
Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.
G. C. MESHER,
Sept26-1m Proprietor.

CASH PAID
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
CAST OFF CLOTHING
S. J. BOOTH & SON,
oc5-1m 81 Johnson Street

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Hall Street. Applicants please apply at the House, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Arrived Together Three in One.

Shipped from Chicago
13th Sept., arrived 17th Oct.
21st Sept., arrived 17th Oct.
28th Sept., arrived 17th Oct.

ARMOUR'S
★★★STAR HAMS
AND
★★★BACON.
Via C. M. St. P. and C. P. R.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Some Store Keepers

Would have you believe
That they are in business
For their health.

Another Lot

Insist that their goods
Are being sold
At less than cost.
And in a very few days
A policeman
Will be wheeling them
To the poor house.

Beware of these fellows

Their style is wrong,
As there are honest ways
Of getting your trade.

Our Method

Of selling goods
At a small profit is popular,
And by so doing
We pay for goods we buy.
The store owner gets his rent,
And the salespeople their pay.
Come here
For honest goods
At honest prices.

Cameron,
The Original One Price
CASH CLOTHIER,
55 Johnson Street.

EX S. S. WARRIMOO.

Australian
SUGAR
70 Pound Sacks
For Family Use.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Changed Hands.

*****

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries
AND
Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices.
We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

*****

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

JUST RECEIVED
FRESH ISLAND BUTTER
First of the Season.
FINNAN HADDIES,
AT R. H. JAMESON'S,
33 FORT STREET, RED FRONT.

A Beautiful Home,

DOUBLE CORNER,
FINE LAWN,
FRUIT TREES,
Stable and all Conveniences.

Thoroughly well built house. The BEST BARGAIN in the City.

$3,150. TERMS REASONABLE.

Close to Fort Street Tram.
Apply
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

How are Your Teeth?

Bad Teeth mean bad health. To enjoy life one's Teeth must be kept in a healthy condition. If food cannot be properly masticated what follows? Stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, incessant misery. Teeth properly treated by a skilled Dentist should last a life-time, and this treatment should be secured without a day's delay. Therefore

SEE DR. FINDLEY,

PRICES in these hard times are a most important consideration. DR. FINDLEY proposes to do FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. No charge for consultation and advice. Call and get an estimate of cost of your work FREE. No excuse now for neglecting those decaying molars. It doesn't take a fortune now to get your teeth fixed. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.
Office, 86 1-2 Government St., upstairs.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
K. S. FINDLEY, D.D.S.,
oc5-1m Philadelphia Dental College.

THE WEATHERING OF STONES.

Changes Caused by the Action of Atmospheric Agencies.

Attention has recently been drawn to the havoc wrought upon the London statues by chemical other agencies through the medium of the atmosphere, and the corporation of London have entrusted to Messrs. Elkington the task of renovating the bronze statues on Holborn viaduct. As in the case of the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty" on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, the suggestion has been made that the statues should be guilded. The important point, however, is that the question of atmospheric ravages has a much wider bearing than that of bronze statues. Speaking of the weathering of stones employed for building purposes, a correspondent of Indian Engineering says the the subject is one which does not receive the attention it deserves. The older architects appear to have given it far more consideration, and it is quite common to see the older part of a building in good condition, so far as the weathering is concerned, while the newest additions to it are in immediate want of repairs. Some stones are most liable to attack by chemical agency. Dolomites and limestones, for instance, both the marbles and the common varieties, are much more susceptible to action by the gaseous constituents of the atmosphere than to the disintegrating effect of cold and heat. If anything dolomites are more durable than limestones in this respect. Of course we have always present in the atmosphere carbon dioxide, tending to form acid carbonates with calcium and magnesium; these compounds, being soluble, are washed away with each shower of rain, leaving fresh surfaces for further attack. Where coal is burnt in any quantity sulphuric acid will make its appearance as sulphate of time; as, almost absolutely insoluble, this forms temporarily what should be a protective coat to the stone. Unfortunately the coat formed, impervious though it is, is not in effect protective. Disintegrating changes are always found to be going on underneath, often very rapidly. Nitric acid is another active agent in the destruction of these stones. Oxygen and nitrogen, in the mechanical mixture which forms our atmosphere appear to have no action at all; but where combination is brought about—as it is, for instance, during thunderstorms, forming oxides of nitrogen and oxygen—nitric acid immediately makes its appearance, and to its eroding properties many rapid disintegrations owe their origin. As the result of this action calcium nitrate is sometimes found crystallized on the walls of houses, often with phosphorescent effects like those of luminous paint.

All these chemical actions are likely to affect the cement substances of the stones first. Dolomites and limestones may be roughly viewed as consisting first of granites or crystals to cohere. This latter material, which may not differ chemically from the former, but which oftentimes combines more iron and such like elements—we may call the cement substance of the stone. It is always the softest part and therefore the most liable to attack. Thus the result of chemical action is to leave the surface of the stone intersected with minute cracks, and so open the way for the destructive action of the frost. A great deal may be learned of the probable durability of stone by examining a section under the microscope. The tiny cracks or rifts, precursors of more serious disintegration, can here be seen perfectly. Also the various constituents of the stone may be seen and their arrangement clearly made out. Pyrites, for instance, is a most objectionable ingredient, as it generally decomposes with ease, leaving an unsightly black spot to mark the place. If the grains or pyrites are imbedded in a porous, light-colored matrix this defect will be exaggerated accordingly. If, however, the grains of pyrites are confined to a hard, compact, non-absorbent part of the stone, the decomposition may take place and be carried out without leaving a trace; and, moreover, pyrites in sharp, well-defined crystals often resist decomposition entirely. Thus in this respect alone a microscopic examination may prove of the greatest service. The chemical changes described, and particularly the decomposition of pyrites, is greatly aided if not entirely due to the actinic rays of the sun. The sun, indeed, is the great chemist of nature as it stands, and few chemical reactions can be brought about in the absence of sunlight, or, at least, daylight. Passing on to the consideration of granites, we find the causes of disintegration quite different. Whereas limestones and dolomites succumb chiefly to chemical action, the disintegration of granite is due almost entirely to mechanical strain. The surface of granite is so compact and non-absorbent that frost alone would be quite without effect since its destructive action only obtains after the stone has absorbed a certain amount of water. The same may be said of diabase, porphyrys and basalts when magnetite or secondary calcite is not present in large quantities. These rocks, however, are all very bad conductors of heat; consequently, where changes of temperature are frequent and considerable, only a thin outer layer of the stone would be concerned in the changes, and the various stresses brought about by these conditions initiate the fine rifts and cracks which are necessary for the effectual action of frost as a disintegrating agent. Thus a granite quite unassailable in a place where the changes of temperature are small and slow, may be disintegrated rapidly where the opposite conditions prevail. According to Dr. Hague, the granite obelisk in Central Park, New York City, is now suffering from the execrable climate of that city. Another reason why changes of temperature should have a particularly evil effect upon granite is the different co-efficients of expansion possessed by its various constituents. And not only has each constituent a different co-efficient of expansion from the remainder, but the co-efficient of each constituent varies according to the axis of crystallization parallel to which it is measured. How great the differences are may be demonstrated in one example. Hornblende gives .0000095, .00000084, .0000081 as the co-efficient of expansion parallel to its three axes respectively. Quartz represents even greater variations. If we wish to compare the expansibility of one of these constituents with that of another, as a whole, we must, of course, consider their co-efficients of cubical expansion. Here again the differences which obtain amply explain the susceptibility of granite to disintegration in climates of great variability. How in the world the granites got their reputation as fire-proof materials, a property they are still supposed to possess, it is difficult to understand. A greater delusion would be hard to find, as the foregoing considerations testify. People certainly could not have taken experience as their guide. Every great fire demonstrates the superior virtues of sandstone, and even lime-stone, as a fire-resisting material. It is not to be understood that granite is absolutely impervious to chemical action; the micas rust and the feldspars may be kaolinised, but the changes are so minute and slow as to be practically negligable. It is a pity the durability of stone excites so little interest.—The Surveyor.

Protection and Wages.

A Republican argues thus: If the protective tariff were to be removed from manufacturing woollen goods what would hinder capitalists from manufacturing goods in China or some other country where wages are only a few cents a day and shipping them to the United States at rates which would drive the American manufacturers out of existence? L. L. P.

Oregon City, Ore., Sept. 9.

What prevents British manufacturers from establishing mills in China, hiring workmen at two or three cents per day and abandoning their own high priced labor? British labor, next to American labor, earns the highest weekly wage. It earns double and treble what the protected pauper labor of continental Europe earns, England paying two or three times for its labor what Germany, Austria, or Russia does. Yet Great Britain has the monopoly, practically, of so-called manufacturing. We have no manufactures. We have machine-ufactures. The hand is no longer the maker. Man is only the machine tender, the machine slave. Protection is not for the manufactures or for manufacturers; it is for machines. It is the product of the machine, and the machine only, that is protected, not the man. Protection is a fight between the machine and the man. In all the United States, in all the protected industries of the United States, there are only 905,000 men, women and children employed to tend the machines that produce to-day what would have required the labor of 10,000,000 workmen 40 years ago. Protection has nothing whatever to do with wages. In some states in this union wages are far below those of England, and in other states far above. If protection puts it up in Massachusetts to $6, does it knock it down in North Carolina to $3 a week? The variation in wages between the different states in this union is greater than the difference between the average wages paid here and in any European country. The number of workers employed in protected industries have been steadily declining, and the machines have been steadily improving. In many industries during the past few years while the manufacturers have multiplied fourfold the number of workers has actually decreased. It would not pay to do what your Republican friend proposes. It would be done if it would pay. But the people of the United States could afford to pay a yearly pension of $1,000 to every man, woman and child in the woollen industry to have it done. To pay "the difference in wages" between this country and Europe, the woollen manufacturers of this country are to-day authorized to collect from the people a tax amounting to four times the total amount of wages paid; Here are the figures: The total wages paid in 1,090 woollen mills in 1880 were $25,396,392. On every $1,000 worth of American cloth made in American mills the par value of the "protection" to the maker was $670. The wages paid were $190. The mill owner was authorized to take from the people $670 for each $190 paid for wages so that he should have his whole labor free of cost and $480 bonus. The workman was a public pauper supported at the public expense by a tax levied on the public and collected by the manufacturer, who received $480 for furnishing work to the pauper.—New York World.

Obstinate Jurymen.

Here's a story almost too good not to be true. At any rate it is ben trovato: During a recent sitting of the assize, at an up-country town in Australia, the last case had been reached in due course, and the judge hoped to finish it in time to leave the town by the usual daily coach, which started at 5 o'clock. Happily the case came to an end about 3:30, and after his honor had delivered a vigorous charge, dead against the prisoner, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After about half an hour or so they returned, and the foreman imparted the information that there was no chance of an agreement. The judge took it by no means mildly. "The case was as clear a one as ever went to a jury." In a word he recharged them violently against the prisoner. They again retired, and after some twenty minutes they returned. They couldn't agree. His honor fumed. "What was the difficulty? They had heard the evidence. Wasn't the case as clear as mud?" An evidently large majority of the good men and true chorused a "Yes, yer honor." "We're eleven to one," said the foreman. "Why it speaks for itself. There must be a very obstinate man among you. What's the difficulty?" asked the judge. Eleven pairs of reproachful eyes centred themselves on a very uncomfortable juryman. "May I explain, yer honor," said he at last in a deprecating tone of confidence. "Yes certainly, of coirse explain. It's as clear a case as ever I tried." "Well, the fact is, yer honor, them other eleven wants to find him 'not guilty,' and I'm the only one that agrees with yer honor." Complete collapse of learned judge.

Why He Was Fined for Contempt.

It so happened that several days ago a certain well-known lawyer, who for narrative purposes shall be nameless, came into the official presence of a learned judge whose cognomen shall likewise be discretely veiled.

The lawyer did not arrive alone. He was accompanied by a large number of previously encompassed drinks, and, in the language of the pave, a symphonic "brannigan" was concealed about his person.

"Mr. ——," remarked the Solon, "I am astonished to see you in such a condition."

"Dishun!" sighed the lawyer. "Wazzer matter?"

"There is no need of explaining, sir."

"Yesher is. You 'tack my condishun—wazzer matter wish it?"

"To be plain, Mr. ——, you are very drunk."

"Y'r honor," responded the inebriate one, after a moment's pause, "I've been pac'sing here for fifteen years, 'un that's the firsh c'rect decishun I ever heard in this court."

It cost him something for contempt.—Life.

The Prince of Wales Third Daughter.

The health of Princess Maud is so delicate as to cause the greatest anxiety to her parents, for she is subject to fits of melancholia which sometimes last for a whole week at a time and during which time nothing can cheer or soothe her but music, and that of a religious character, although she is not at other times of a particularly pious turn of mind. This melancholia arises from no moral, but from a purely physical cause—that is, hepatic colic—which, according to medical men, there exists no more painful malady, the agony during the crisis being most excruciating and intense. Both before and after these attacks the patient is very apt to suffer from extreme melancholia and nervous prostration, and this is exactly the case with Maud, who goes to Vichy and drinks of the tepid and sulphury waters of Grande Grille with considerable benefit to her health. It is a most rare and unfortunate a thing that so young a person should suffer from her liver at all, but equally, of course, Princess Maud has all that money and affection can do to bring her surcease from her sufferings.

Her medical adviser at Vichy describes Maud as being one of the most difficult patients he has ever had to deal with, owing to the fact that she will never obey orders as to the number of glasses of water to be drunk and the hours at which it is advisable that they should be ingurgiated. For instance, if she is told two half tumblers in the morning before breakfast, with half an hour between each glass, she is apt to swallow down one whole tumbler at one go, making up in this way the matutinal two halves and quite oblivious of the very needful admonitions to let half an hour intervene between the two drinks. This indifference brought on an attack on the occasion of her royal highness' first visit to Vichy a few years back. But since then she has been more careful.

A pale or sallow complexion may be overcome by the use of Beecham's Liver Lozenges. They purify the blood and give tone to the complexion.

After the Ball.

There is always a great rush for S. Davis & Sons' Cigars

SUBSTITUTES

Are often offered for standard goods. An article is well advertised; the consumer demands that article, and unscrupulous dealers substitute something else which they claim to be "as good as" the article demanded. When you are buying

Pails or Tubs,
Washboards or
Matches,

Ask for EDDY'S

And see that you get them.

The E. B. EDDY Co.,
HULL, CANADA.

Victoria Agents:
JAMES MITCHELL, 100 Government St.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

Read Up.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Stations.	Miles from Wellington.
	Lv. 12.30 p M	Lv. 3.30 p M	Wellington	
	12.35	3.35	Nanaimo	6
	12.50	3.50	Extension	8
	1.10	4.10	Cedar	14
	1.20	4.20	Yellow Point	17
	1.30	4.30	Cassidy	20
	1.40	4.40	Chemainus	23
	2.00	5.00	Ladysmith	29
	2.25	5.25	Somenos	36
	2.35	5.35	Duncans	40
	2.45	5.45	Shawnigan Lake	47
	3.00	6.00	Cobble Hill	52
	3.10	6.10	Marbs	57
	3.20	6.20	Koksilah	61
	3.27	6.27	Glenora	65
	3.37	6.37	Cowichan	70
	3.45	6.45	Leamy	74
	3.55	6.55	Duncans	78
	4.05	7.05	Quamichan	82
	4.15	7.15	Maple Bay	86
	4.25	7.25	Cowichan Station	90
	4.35	7.35	Somenos	94
	4.45	7.45	Chemainus	98
	5.05	8.05	Nanaimo	106
	Ar. 5.15 p M	Ar. 8.15 p M	Victoria	

NORTH BOUND.

Read Down.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.	Stations.	Miles from Victoria.
	Lv. 8.00 a M	Lv. 2.00 p M	Victoria	
	8.10	2.10	Duncans	8
	8.18	2.18	Cowichan Station	12
	8.28	2.28	Maple Bay	16
	8.34	2.34	Quamichan	20
	8.44	2.44	Glenora	25
	8.51	2.51	Cowichan	29
	8.57	2.57	Leamy	33
	9.07	3.07	Somenos	37
	9.17	3.17	Duncans	44
	9.27	3.27	Koksilah	48
	9.37	3.37	Marbs	52
	9.47	3.47	Cobble Hill	57
	10.04	4.04	Shawnigan Lake	62
	10.17	4.17	Cassidy	67
	10.26	4.26	Yellow Point	70
	10.36	4.36	Cedar	73
	10.50	4.50	Extension	79
	11.00	5.00	Nanaimo	81
	Ar. 11.30 a M	Ar. 5.30 p M	Wellington	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,
Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2.00 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

VICTORIA
—TO—
CHICAGO
—IN—
83 HOURS

... Fare for the ...

ROUND TRIP $50.05

G. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent.

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Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route,

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, neat, but cheap, constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Asia and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." TONNAGE 1117. SPEED 18 knots.

8 00 am	Lv	Mi	...	"Tacoma..	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...	Seattle...	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	...	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...	Victoria†...	M	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	Mi					A
11 00 pm	Lv	29	...	*Seattle....	58	Ar	" pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	...	Port Madison	47	Lv	9 10 pm
	Lv	45	...	Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	...	Port Gamble.	31	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	...	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	...	Pt. Townsend	M	Lv	8 00 am

*Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
Washington, D.C.

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ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

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The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

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AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19.—Representatives of the principal street railroads of the country were present to-day at the opening in the exposition building of the twelfth annual convention of the American street railway association, and in connection with which event is an exposition of a large and varied collection of street railway appliances and improvements. During its three days' session the delegates will discuss the best methods of lighting and heating street cars, and will also compare experiences concerning the merits of electric as against cable roads, and vice versa.

New York, Oct. 18.—This is the 18th birthday of the Princess Kaiulani, of Honolulu, and consequently she becomes of age. Had it not been for the overthrow of the monarchy the event would have been celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the island. An ex-resident of Hawaii says she will spend the winter in Germany studying lan-

Providence, R. I., Oct. 18.—A fight took place between two royal Bengal tigers in the Roger Williams Park menagerie to-day, in which Prince, a noted animal, was killed by Princess, his no less noted mate. Prince was the aggressor, and Princess, infuriated at the attack, flew at her mate and in the terrific combat that ensued tore his throat and head to pieces. Prince had a bad reputation and was sold to the park commissioners for $1,000, much less than his value. Princess is well known to circus men, and cost $3,000 originally.

General Dispatches.

Johannesburg, Oct. 18.—The telegraph line between Matimpis and Fort Victoria, in Mashonaland, is interrupted, and communication between Fort Victoria and Fort Charter and Salisbury is stopped. It is possible that the interruption is due to accident, though the raiding Matabeles may have cut the line.

London, Oct. 18.—Dr. Klein reports that from his examination of the patients at the Greenwich workhouse, he is certain that the ordinary proofs of Asiatic cholera do not appear. He therefore concludes that the disease that has attacked so many of the inmates of the workhouse is not Asiatic cholera.

London, Oct. 18.—Rustem Pasha Turkish ambassador, says the Christian Herald has ben excluded from the Turkish mails and its circulation in the sultan's dominions prohibited in consequence of the publication of objectionable statements concerning the recent missionary troubles. The excluded paper was the Christian Commonwealth instead of the Christian Herald, and no stigma has been placed on the latter by the Turkish government for any of its publications.

Britain and Italy.

Taranto, Oct. 18.—Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, accompanied by all his captains, returned the visit yesterday of Admirals Conci and Turin, of the Italian navy, amid much ceremony and the burning of a large amount of powder in salutes. On board the flagship Italia the admirals and other officers partook of a most sumptuous banquet. The Italian admirals, in a toast referred in most flattering terms to the power of the British navy and to the great influence which the friendship between Italy and Great Britain should have upon the peace of Europe. Admiral Seymour in reply referred in complimentary phrases to the warships of Italy, and was also of the opinion that both navies could not be better employed than in the maintenance of peace. Later in the day Admiral Seymour received all the local government and municipal officers, who visited him in state, and presented the British admiral with a most flattering address of welcome. In the evening a banquet was given to the British admiral and officers on board the Italia. The whole of Italy joins in greeting to the British fleet. A significant fact of the visit is its occurrence when seven vessels of Russia are gathered in French waters. Whatever the intent of the British squadron in Taranto, it is looked upon on all sides as a counter move in the presence of the Russian squadron at Toulon.

He Was Little, But Oh, My!

"I saw something during my recent visit to Frankfort which proved to me that courage is quite independent of size," said Mr. Walter Stephenson, the publisher, of this city, a few days ago. Mr. Stephenson had just returned from a trip to Europe, and was speaking about the student duels in Heidelberg.

"Our party had been to the theatre," he went on, "one evening, and afterwards we strolled about the city, for a short time, finally stopping outside of one of the cafes, where we sat chatting and smoking. At the very next table to us was seated a thin, boyish individual, wearing glasses. He was evidently an Englishman, and totally unfamiliar with the language.

"With some difficulty he managed to make the waiter understand that he wanted one of those earthenware jugs of beer, and sat tranquilly enjoying it.

"Now, right next to him was a party of Germans only half sober. One of them was a veritable Hercules, and he had manifestly a hatred of the English, for he did little else than drink sullenly and direct insulting remarks at his neighbor.

"Our Englishman, not knowing the language, naturally did not heed any of these remarks, which finally irritated the Colossus to such a pitch that he reached over to the next table, and taking the Englishman's jug up, emptied its contents down his own throat, after which he replaced the empty vessel upon the table with a look of defiance. The Englishman looked at him coldly, then, seeing his condition, simply summoned the waiter to bring him another beer.

"No sooner was the second stein placed before him than the German again took it up, and again emptied it, replacing the jug as before upon the table. This was too much. The Englishman looked at his tormentor, saw that in a struggle he must come off second best, and like lightning decided upon a plan of action. He plunged his closed fist into the empty jug, and then with this terrible improvised knuckle-duster gave the German a blow in the face that sent him to the floor covered with blood and as unconscious as though he had been struck with a cannon ball. After looking around the place for an instant, the Englishman walked away, leaving everyone too much surprised to attempt to stop so determined an individual."

The French Army.

The usual uncertainties of an international character accompanying the electoral campaign in Germany give more importance than ordinarily to official statements relative to the military strength of European nations. Speaking only of France, says the New York Commercial-Advertiser, the war budget for 1894, which does not differ much from the budgets of former years, contains interesting information about the "effectifs," or number and classification of the French army.

It would be composed in 1894 as follows, if the ministerial budget estimates are accepted by the deputies, which is most likely to occur: Military staffs, 3678 officers and 821 men; military schools, 500 officers and 2713 men; "hors cadres," that is, not attached to any regular organization, but employed in divers services, 2704 officers and 486 men.

The infantry consists of 163 regiments of the line, forming a total of 10,322 officers and 247,622 men; thirty battalions of foot chasseurs, 942 officers and 25,932 men; four zouave regiments, 356 officers and 12,218 men; five battalions of light infantry of Africa, 155 officers and 7705 men; four companies of disciplined fusiliers; two regiments of enrolled foreigners, European; four regiments of Algerian sharpshooters. Total, 12,377 officers and 317,905 men.

In the cavalry are eighty regiments of French cavalry, forming a total of 3413 officers and 63,010 men; six regiments of chasseurs of Africa, eight companies of horse recruiting or "remonte," four regiments of spahis; total, 3906 officers and 73,856 men.

The artillery consists of sixteen battalions of fortress artillery; thirty-eight regiments of artillery, comprising 456 batteries, 1463 officers and 24,854 men; batteries in Algeria and Tunisia, two regiments of "pontonniers," or pontoon builders, ten companies of workmen, three companies of artificers, mountain batteries and musicians of the artillery schools; total, 3719 officers and 76,815 men.

Military engineering, gendarmerie and divers other corps have to be added to the list, the grand total of which represents the active army of France, which will be composed in 1894 of 28,555 officers and 536,048 men.

Friendship of Men and Women.

Is such a thing as platonic love between men and women possible? Can they become friends? Yes, says Mr. Walter Besant; they can; they do, and they become friends. "One thinks of Mdme. du Deffand and Horace Walpole; of Mdlle. Lespinasse and D'Alembert; of less famous women who have attached men to themselves and made friends of them. Having found the obvious and conventional answer, one begins to look at it. Mdme. du Deffand was past fifty and blind when she made a friend of Horace Walpole; the friendship of men was necessary to her; it was what survived of her love-making days. Any one would rejoice to be the friend of an old lady who could write such charming letters. I am not so sure, however, that friendship is possible between two young people of opposite sex. One knows perfectly what will be said—cannot two people be friends without the tie being broken, or spoiled, or changed, by the intervention of any other passion? Well, you see, it is always present as a possibility, as a disturbing element. In some colleges in America the young men and girls sit on the same benches, and pass the same examinations in the same subjects as open and daily rivals and fellow students. In this way, I am credibly informed, they succeed in destroying that possibility, because it is impossible to fall in love with a girl who beats you at your favorite study, or is contemptibly stupid at it, or who is dangerously near you as a rival. But they have not succeeded, so far as I have been able to learn, in creating a new atmosphere of friendship or platonic love.

"There are again," continues this oracle, "so many obstacles interposed by society, by convention, even by nature, to this kind of friendship. Young men who are friends can go about together as much as they please. The young man and the young woman who want to be friends cannot; they must not be seen too much together; they must not travel together; they must not sit apart and together; they must always be studying appearances; they cannot enjoy perfect freedom of conversation, because there are many subjects quite proper for either alone that are tacitly forbidden between the two. Then they have been, as a rule, educated on entirely different principles. Moreover, friends must look at things from the same point of view. Men and women look at everything from different points of view.

"A young man shall find, if you like, in a woman much older than himself a charming, kind and sympathetic friend, helpful with advice, unselfish; it is the very best kind of a friend that a young man can find; the fortune of a young man—if he is a worthy young man—is made if he finds such a friend; or an old man may find a woman much younger than himself to keep alive in him the waning fire of courage and self reliance, so that such an old man shall use his intellectual strength to the very end; but that any young man should find a young woman who would become to him an equal comrade, as another man might be, entering into his views, and requiring him also to enter into her views on equal terms—which is a really important part of the bargain—that kind of equal alliance and friendship I do not expect to find between the youth and the maiden.—Pall Mall Budget.

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HERE AND THERE.

Broken down horses in Germany are restored in health by being fed with infusions of roasted coffee and ground coffee beans mixed with honey.

* * *

An English scientist is quoted as authority for the statement that there are five times as many species of insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak tree alone supports 450 species of insects, and 200 kinds make their homes in the pine. Forty years ago Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be more than 750,000, without taking into consideration the parasite creatures. Of the 35,000 species in Europe, however, not more than 3500 are obnoxious or destructive. There are more than 100,000 kinds of beetles.

* * *

The statistics of the senior class at Yale College this year, furnished by the class history, raise the question as to the effects of hard study on the eyes. Out of a class of 185 there are 54 who wear glasses, and of these 25 have taken to their use since entering college. The average age of the class is about 22 years, and yet nearly one-third of them are compelled already to reinforce their eyes.

* * *

Henry Irving's voice gave symptoms of giving out while he was in San Francisco, and the result of a consultation with a specialist was that a surgical operation was performed on the great actor's throat, and a growth that had formed in the nose to such an extent that both the larnyx and the pharnyx were much irritated, was removed. The improvement in Mr. Irving's voice after the operation was very marked, and he has since expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result.

The Recruit and Lord Dufferin.

An old soldier and army reserve man sends us the following: I shall never forget the first time that I saw Lord Dufferin. In 1882, when a recruit, I was stationed at Barrackpore. One Sunday evening I was taking a walk along the road leading past the vice-regal lodge when I saw a gentleman, accompanied by two or three ladies and several gentlemen, coming toward me. In my ignorance of high life I little thought that his lordship would venture abroad without a suitable escort, and as the party passed me I never came to attention or yet saluted. What was my astonishment when the leading gentleman raised his hand to his hat, smiling benignantly all the time, and passed slowly by.

A sergeant, however, who had spotted my want of respect or stupidity—term it what you will—came up with all the pomposity of a drill instructor, and in scathing tones said: "Why did you not salute? Do you know who that is?" I replied in a humble way that I was not aware, and that I had been taught not to salute civilians. "What, you young villain! Pretend that you did not know his lordship? I will get you pack drill and saluting drill until further orders."

I then became aware of the awful mistake I had made and passed the night in an agony of apprehension and dreaming of saluting drill and Lord Dufferin alternately, but to my intense relief the worthy sergeant did not fulfil his threat, and I was allowed to go scot free from the terrible crime of not knowing and saluting the viceroy of all India.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

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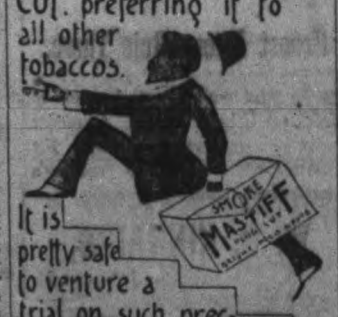

It is pretty safe to venture a trial on such precedents. Suppose you try a package and ascertain the cause of its popularity.

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Richmond, Va., and Montreal

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
Assignees.

Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

NOTICE.

In Pound: One bay horse, star on forehead, white nose, three white feet, brand on shoulder; will be sold by auction October 28, Saturday, at City Pound, 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
Pound Keeper.

o12-td

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

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ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LIFE ON THE YUKON.

A Victorian Returns Home After a Season in Alaska.

IT IS NO PLACE FOR A WHITE MAN

Mining Season Lasts Less Than Two Months—Intense Cold and no Water—Impossible to Get at the Gold.

J. W. Seaman, of Victoria, left the city on the 4th of April last, bound for the gold fields of the Yukon river. Mr. Seaman returned to Victoria to-day, by his own account, a disillusionized man. In an interview with Mr. Seaman a Times man learned some interesting particulars of his trip and about the great region where he sought to make his fortune. He was accompanied by a French Canadian, aged 60, who remained in the country.

It was the 28th of June when they reached their destination, Forty Mile Creek. Leaving Juneau they started across the lofty mountain range to Chilkoot, and from there they had another tough climb over rugged mountains and through wild passes to the head waters of the Yukon. The travelling was terribly rough and full of peril. The upper part of the Yukon river is very swift, full of rapids, rocks and snags, and is as cold as ice, making canoeing a good deal more dangerous than pleasant. Several canoes which were travelling with the Seaman party were upset and the voyageurs lost all their provisions, an extremely unpleasant predicament in such a country. After leaving the borders of British Columbia the country begins to stretch out into low rolling hills covered with a stunted growth of timber, chiefly pine and fir balsam. A tree a foot thick is a rarity, and if it runs twenty feet at that diameter, a curio. Soon after reaching the Yukon they built a boat, and had to haul the timber three miles. Reaching Lake Bennett, they made better progress, and the whole party reached Forty Mile safe and sound. Many of the 250 men who went in last summer went further down river, and were scattered hundreds of miles apart. Forty Mile Creek is an old settlement, and has a population from 50 to 300, according to the season.

Mr. Seaman says that Captain Moore, who came out last summer with such glowing accounts of the country, is not known at the mines at all. At Forty Mile the miners told Seaman that Moore had never been below Pelly river, where he turned back in company with Mr. Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, therefore he could never have seen the places he describes so graphically; all he knew about them he must have been told. Mr. Seaman most emphatically denies the statements made by Captain Moore to the effect that the Yukon country is a good one for miners, and that fortunes can be made there. Another class of men who come out with rosy stories of the country are those who make money smuggling whiskey and Winchester rifles in for the natives. The extent to which this smuggling goes on is appalling.

Mr. Seaman and his partner remained two months at Forty Mile diggings and also tried those at Miller creek, Franklin Gulch and others. In fact he went through the mining region pretty thoroughly and saw for himself the hopelessness of trying to make even a living in such a country. This is the first summer that any of the miners have made anything. Some Frenchmen who have been in the country eight years and could not make living expenses, struck a little pocket of gold in one of the gulches, but even then not enough to get them out of debt.

The modus operandi of gold mining in the Yukon district is different from anywhere else. The country is rich when you can get at it, but the thing is to get at it, for the season at the utmost limit lasts only two months. If it does not rain heavily there is no water and work cannot be done, and very often there is quite a drought. Fire has then to be used, and this means the hauling of wood for many miles, piling it up on the spot marked out and burning it to thaw out the ground—the thermometer goes down to 70 degrees below zero in the winter, and the winter lasts ten months. Then again from six to twelve feet of top dirt must come off before pay dirt can be reached. In fact a man must not expect to do anything the first year; he must put in the whole summer, sometimes two, getting ready to begin, and then, after all his toil and expense he may find himself off color altogether. If he keeps a gang of men working for him, each man at $10 a day, it will eat up all he makes. The season opens about the first of June and closes up tight early in August. While it lasts, the summer is beautiful; clear skies and mild air. If a man gets in 30 days' work in the season he does well. At Franklin Gulch the men, one summer, got in six days when the rain came, froze everything up and stopped all progress for another year.

The summer day up there last practically all summer. At midnight you can sit outside and read fine print or write your letters. The men are therefore enabled to work continuously in two shifts in the twenty-four hours. The nights are chilly, but there is sunshine for 18 or 19 hours. Mr. Seaman was told that he could make $15 a day on the bars, before he went into the country. He knows better now. The man who can find a bar that will yield him $2 a day is in dead luck; indeed, he looked around a long time before he struck even that, and then he was looked upon as very fortunate. It is merely skim diggings on the bars. When one gives out it takes a man a week to find another. Men who have been in eight or ten years have made something, but not enough to warrant anything like the labor and first cost of getting there. It takes at the most economical rate, $250 to get to Forty Mile creek from San Francisco, not including supplies and outfit, and Mr. Seaman says it will take a man a long time before he will make that amount there.

Well, how do the men live if they cannot make a living?

The traders keep them. Jack McQuestion at Forty Mile has $90,000 on his books, ranging over ten years.

But who keeps the traders?

The Indians and the fur business. If it were not for that, of course, they couldn't stand it. Many of the accounts run up to $1200, and a man with that amount against him is practically in jail, for he cannot leave the country. Not one man in twenty makes enough to keep his head above water. The traders, you see, do their best to get men to go into the country by booming it up, because in spite of the tremendous accounts they have to run they always come out ahead, and besides, the more men in the country the more chances of gold ground being worked. The Alaska Commercial company practically run the country and they try their best to get men to go in. Before the new opposition company started they had a fine thing of it. The American government keeps Fort Wrangel stored with provisions for three years, and every three years these stores are sold. The Alaska Company used to buy those stores and ship them up country, and they were very bad stuff to eat, having been frozen and thawed out a dozen times. In consequence of using them many of the miners were taken with scurvy and other diseases. Now, however, there is rivalry and the result is better provisions at lower prices. You would be surprised how reasonably provisions are sold in that desert. Flour is $15 a cwt., bacon 40 cents, sugar 25 and 30, dried fruit 25 to 35, potatoes 50 cents a pound. Wood laid down on the beach after being floated from 60 to 100 miles, $4 and $5.50 a cord. There are men who do nothing else all summer but get out wood. This is not bad when you remember that the distance from San Francisco to Forty-Mile creek is over 5,000 miles. In Cassiar and Cariboo provisions are very much dearer.

Perhaps one reason of the low price of provisions is because you can travel 2,000 miles up the Yukon by steamer, and the Pelly, Stewart, Tananah and Quikhook are all navigable by steamer for 200 to 800 miles from their junction with the Yukon. That gives you some idea of the size of the Yukon. It is a magnificent stream. I travelled its whole length from Lake Bennett to the ocean, 2,800 miles. There are several steamers plying regularly on its lower reaches, and regular boats come and go from and to Seattle, San Francisco and other coast towns. The scenery is grand, and those who can afford it would enjoy the trip. It is not a broad river, though enormously deep. Down a few hundred miles from the mouth it is seven miles wide and studded with thousands of little islands. A short distance further down it narrows to half a mile in width, but, strange to say, does not flow very fast.

Then the mining is a hopeless task?

It is. For the lazy man it is a fine country, for he can do little work in the summer and loaf all winter, for the traders won't let him starve. For all others it is not worth the expense of getting in. At Forty-Mile settlement there are a few small log huts, all huddled close together, and here is a good deal of card playing and whiskey drinking during the winter. An English church missionary and his wife live there, and services are held in a large room in the missionary's house. No, there not much of a snow fall; about two feet is the usual thing, but the cold is intense. It is dangerous to go outside if there happens to be any wind. It seems to cut through everything a man has on. Yet there are men who come out in winter with dog teams all right.

Can a man on wages make anything?

Oh yes, he can make a living, that's all; he won't save anything, because he simply can't. Some men get in only six day's work in a whole year. If water can be obtained they do a little sluicing, and then go along and pick the ground over which the water has passed. There is a party of young fellows who travel into the Yukon every year. They work all winter in the Treadwell quartz mine at Juneau to get a grubstake for the summer, then go to the Yukon and prospect all summer, returning in the fall to the Treadwell. They have been at this eight years and none of them have made anything. It takes all they make in winter to grub them in summer. There are 15 or 20 of them, and they hope to strike it some day, but from what I have gathered in my trip I think the chances are heavily against them.

You did not make anything?

I should say not. I dropped considerable, though, but I have the experience now. A little costly, but lots of use. There is undoubtedly gold in the country, but nothing like what the boomers and traders put up as the case; but its of no use to anybody, for the season and the circumstances lock it up beyond the reach of the hardiest miner.

How about the game?

Oh, it's a grand game country. Any amount of moose, cariboo and other game, but you can't hunt and mine at the same time. If you stop mining to hunt you lose your season, for there is hardly time to turn around before it ends. Nevertheless they get lots of fresh meat in the winter, which helps out the provisions wonderfully.

See anything of Warburton Pike up there?

Yes, he and four other gentlemen camped at Forty-Mile quite a few days this summer. When they struck camp they went off towards the north. Mr. Pike doesn't go much on dress; he looked tougher than any man in the party. They appeared to be having a good time.

Many missionaries in the country?

Quite a few. There's the Anglican at Forty-Mile; another at Pelly river, one at the mouth of the Tananah river, 800 miles below Forty-Mile, and the Russian mission Greek church, 400 miles further down; and 150 miles still further down is the Roman Catholic mission, consisting of five sisters and three priests. They have quite a settlement there and are building a fine, big church. Down in that section the season is much longer than at Forty-Mile, owing, no doubt, to its proximity to the ocean and the Japan current. They grow as fine vegetables at Tananah river as you will see anywhere, and at the Catholic mission they expect to get 300 bushels of potatoes. Nothing but turnips will grow at Forty-Mile.

Any other minerals in the country besides gold?

There is quite a lot of copper, but it is so cold they can't work the quartz at all. In fact, a little placer mining is all the country is good for. I shall never return there. I was thoroughly disgusted with it. It is not a poor man's country by any means. A capitalist who could afford to keep gangs going steadily might make something of it, but if I were a capitalist I shouldn't like to try it. These men must be paid, too; if they don't see the day's pay at the day's end not a stroke will they do. And you can't blame them. As for the traders, if they could collect what is on their books they would be very rich; they will never get the greater part of it.

Why do they call it Forty-Mile creek? It is forty miles from the head of the Yukon?

No; there's a funny thing, now. It is called that because it is 40 miles below old Fort Reliance, the Hudson Bay post; then there is Sixty-Mile creek, which is 60 miles above the fort; Seventy-Mile creek, which is seventy miles below, and so on. Fort Reliance is the central point.

Many Canadians in the country?

Why, they're nearly all Canadians; there are a few Americans and Englishmen and other nationalities.

What about Indians?

Well, you don't see much of them; they keep back from the river and live by trapping, which is all done 40 or 50 miles from the Yukon. It is a great fur country, but the Alaska Commercial Company have the monopoly; they practically own the country. White men are strictly prohibited from hunting there, and if found with furs in their possession are deprived of them and punished. Notices to that effect are stuck up all over Juneau and throughout Alaska. The Indians come down to the Yukon in great bands during the salmon season, returning in the fall to the scrub forests. The country a few miles back from the river is absolutely unknown to the white men.

You said something about smuggling?

Yes; the white men are going to do themselves up there. They are smuggling in Winchester rifles by the hundred—250 rifles and 1,000 gallons of whiskey is the record for the summer—and the Indians are getting these fine weapons and lots of ammunition. It will only take the counsel of a few bad Indians to bring about a terrible massacre of the whites. The natives could do it with perfect impunity, for once in their own pathless wilds they would be beyond punishment. What would facilitate such a thing is the fact that the white men are scattered up and down the country in small detached parties and could offer little or no resistance to armed hostile Indians. The whole white population would simply be wiped out. The smuggling of Winchesters is very strictly prohibited by the United States government. As for the whiskey; it is doctored by the smugglers before the Indians get it, and I tell you it is horrible stuff to put inside a Siwash.

Did your partner have better luck that he stayed in the country?

No, but he thought he could perhaps make a better trial next summer, so he decided to winter at Forty-Mile. He said to me before I left, in reference to his determination to stay, that there was no fool like an old fool.

Then your advice to those who are thinking of going to the Yukon to mine would be—

Punch's advice to those about to marry—Don't with a big D. It is a complete fraud as a mining country, and if my testimony as to its unfitness for the exercise of a white man's energy and enterprise will help to keep even one white man out of it, I shall not regret having sacrificed my time and money in going there to find out. The Yukon country is no good.

Mr. Seaman will remain in Victoria, which he says is quite good enough for him, and will work at his trade.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J Parker, Baker & Co, Allice & A, Leonard & J, Vale & B, Fred Jordon, (M D Campbell, Wilson Bros, Harris Bros, B & K M Co, C T W Piper, G T Johnson & Co, M & J Lambert, Bank of B C, E E Blackwood, C W Barbe, E W Hall, J Cook, Miss Barker.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Lenz & Leiser, J Piercy & Co, Jno McKenzie, D Williams, Gilmore & McC, Peacock & Lowe, McL & McF, S H E Co, N E Co, Marvin & Tilton, J Fullerton, R McDonald, G H Maynard, J H Baker, M Salmon, F C Davidge, Supt Stores, J Somers, J Maynard, Bank of Montreal, D Lindsay, Langley & Co, King & Ewing, Col Ind Rev, Johns Bros, W Wilson & Co, Fuller & Goodwin, W Smyth, J McCallum, S Shore, F Norris, W G Cameron, Weiler Bros, W E Auld, E H Marvin, Quintard & P, Wilson Bros, A Dadoward, Jno Clarton, D Spencer, Thos Earle, H Bay Co, W Wilby, L Wille, J B Johnson, H Saunders, R E Cooper, C T Dupont, R H Jameson, T R Pearson, A J Rowbotham, J F Giles, A McGregor, S Leiser, H Leplerre, T M Graham, Vic Chem Works, Wm Thomson, Watson & Hall, Yuen Chong, A Cohen.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J A Anderson, Miss Campbell, Miss S Campbell, H Breyman, Mrs Bartels, Miss Bartels, Mrs Yule, J O'Brien, Louis King, J H Sigus, A P Flint, Mrs Geo Stewart, Dr Broderick, Miss Broderick, W I T Broderick and wife, A E McKinnon, Thos Marshall, Miss O Ashley, J Dormett, E D Wright, G W Shoemaker, S Marks, Geo Lanley, Andrew Simon, J De Fries, C Thompson, Mrs Hobbs, Miss Lambert, A Reid, Eli Marks, J Wilken, W Thompson, Mrs A Uhlman, R H Crawford, W G Cofron, F Francis.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Mrs Atherton, A E Sutton, Jas Beers, G Tapley, Justice Crease, E L Cawston, D McGillivray, W MacMicking, Mrs Oldes, E W Bremner, Miss S J Wilson, Mr Campbell, N A Orrs, Mrs Douglass, R Williard, S Skene, J McGuigan, J Hoosan, H M Beer, J A Van Rokkelin, Jno W Galter, Mrs S A Stoddart, Mrs Thorne, H Y Weir, C P Austin, Mrs Orrs, Miss Douglass, A E Jones, J Gray, J S Clute Jr, C McLeod, C Stinson, J Swift, Miss Conway, F Oldes, J Gordon, C M Wickens, Mrs Austin, Miss Wynne, J M Douglass, C F Benton, B White, A Cooley, W C Mitchell, Alex Vye, J Wulfsohn, G B Nagle, Miss Pureer.

Don't commit suicide on account of your "incurable" blood disease. The sensible thing for you to do is to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If that fails, why, then—keep on trying, and it will not fail. The trouble is, people get discouraged too soon. "Try, try, try again."

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Rally, Men, Rally!

All men who are opposed to paying exorbitant prices for Tailor made garments, should call as early as possible at 46 Johnson Street,

Honest Prices Rule There.

Large and well-assorted stock of Fall and Winter goods. Choicest designs. Best workmanship. Fit guaranteed, and your money's worth every time.

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HOT AND COLD FACTS

FROM

John McCallum,

The Fashionable Tailor,
42 Broad Street.

Dollars are scarce! But I gather them in and mean to keep busy.

Business is not so brisk as it ought to be at this season, but I have felt very little of the depression so far.

The last portion of my Fall and Winter Goods has only just arrived. Cause unknown. Unless it is depression in the European manufacturing centres, Atlantic storms, &c., &c.

But to make a clean and clever sweep of the whole of my stock, for the remainder of the season I will give you such bargains as will make any efforts of competitors look puny.

My stock, as it stands now, is more attractive (in quality, quantity and designs) than anything shown by any merchant tailor in B. C., and when I quote such figures as the following you can rest assured that bedrock prices have been reached.

An honest All-Wool Tweed Suit for TWENTY DOLLARS up.
The famous Cheviot Tweed Suitings from $25 up.
The famous Bannockburn Suitings from $25 up.
English Trouserings from $6.50 up.

English, Venetian and Beaver Overcoatings in all the new shades and grades (away down in price).

Black and blue-black Worsteds in Diagonals, Venetians, Single and Double Corkscrews, Tricots, &c. &c.

Serges from the most celebrated makers in the world (all stamped and branded) in navy blue and black. Suits made from these from $29 up.

I must have PROMPT CASH at those prices. No time to lose going wind collecting.

JOHN McCALLUM,
The Fashionable Tailor, 42 Broad St.

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Largest Stock on the Coast

WEILER BROS.

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Also a Large Variety of Other Choice Styles.

Our First Consignment of Comforters, Down Quilts and Blankets have arrived.

NOTE—These Goods are worthy of your inspection.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

Best Screened Coal,	-	$7.00 per Ton
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Slack, - - - -		$4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

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